

L.O. File

multiple  
DI for Botley

Oswald

"MISSING" FILES IN THE ARCHIVES

The following Commission Documents are listed as "missing" in the Index of Basic Source Materials:

CD	Agency	Subject	Date	Location
61	FBI	Oswald, Internal Security-Russia	12/3/63	New York
102	AG Texas	Numerous files from this document. Xeroxed.	1/11/64	Texas
362	AG Texas	1. Card from Howard G. Hilton to Sovereign Club, Inc 2. Oswald application for Post Office box.		Texas
369	FBI	Documents relating to Oswald family history.	2/8/64	New York
498	SS	Control no. 1221 (no indication subject matter)	3/13/64	
598b	FBI	Instructions as to use of Immigration Forms.	3/23/64	
717	FBI	Jack Ruby's notebook maintained by Larry Crifaro		
718	FBI	Bulletin from Saint Bruno's church	3/15/64	San Bruno, Calif
1159		Paperback book: "Fascistes et Nazis d'aujourd'hui."	6/26/64	
1237	FBI	Letter from J.E. Hoover re: General Walker shooting	1/17/64	Wash DC
1238	SS	History of Elm Street and Triple underpass	7/9/64	Dallas
1337	FBI	"Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald" re: Inv. repts concerning call made to Det. W.J. Harrison on morning of 11/24/63 from Dallas Police Dept.	7/22/64	Dallas
1383	FBI	re mark appearing on curbing on south side Main St: (b) Photograph of the curbing (c) Photograph of section of curb after removal	7/17/64	Dallas
1458	FBI	Interview report of Marina Oswald re: Bus ticket stub issued by Mexican Bus Line, Transportes Del Norte w/attached 6 FBI items.	8/27/64	Richardson, Tex.
1525	FBI	re Ruby (subversive) activities prior to assassination	9/24/64	
X 1551	CIA	Memorandum May 22 1964 from Richard Helms to J. Lee Rankin w attached report of conversations between Cuban president and Cuban ambassador	5/22/64	Wash DC (TS)
1555	FBI	Letter from Director w/attached copies of detailed vouchers and receipts of Henry M. Wade during World War II which (sic) employed by FBI.	2/10/64	Wash DC

With the exception of CD 1551, which is given "top secret" classification, all of the above documents are unclassified.

RECENTLY DECLASSIFIED FILES

The following Documents were included in my earlier list of classified files, but are now declassified and have not been included in this list:

CD				
52	116	718	856	1072
92	155	722	893	1076
93	159	736	953	1094
104	643	799	972	1101
105	662	809	1045	
106	666	819	1046	
107.1	670	837	1052	

*These are still classified,*

*Cleveland*

CD	Agency	Guide Line	Subject	Date	Location	Classification
1126	FBI	3B	Jack Ruby: Long distance phone calls.	6/15/64	Wash DC	
1131	CIA	2	"Soviet Brainwashing techniques"	6/19/64	Wash DC	
1133	FBI	3B	Toll charges incurred by Seth Kantor	6/17/64	Dallas	
1138	FBI	3B	Various Ruby phone calls (Eva Grant; Vegas club)	6/12/64	Dallas	
1149	FBI	3B	Investigations re Ruby, Paul, Senator, Breck Hall	6/16/64	Dallas	
1171	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald - Internal Security-R-Cuba	6/11/64	Miami	S
1173	FBI	3B;3C	Letter to Tulsa Tribune by Nick Krochmal (Cleveland)	6/12/64	Cleveland	
1180	FBI	2	Mexican aspects of the investigation	6/26/64	Wash DC	C
1188	CIA	2	Allegation Oswald was in Tangier, Morocco	6/29/64	Wash DC	S
1206	FBI	2;3B	Lee Harvey Oswald - Internal Security-R-Cuba	6/18/64	San Francisco	
1212	FBI	3B	Lee Harvey Oswald re checks	6/23/64	New York	
1216	CIA	2	Memo from Helms entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald"	7/2/64	Wash DC	S
1220	FBI	2	Oswald; re: Guests at Hotel Del Comercio	6/26/64	Wash DC	C
1222	CIA	2	Statements by DeMohrenschildt re assass & LHO	7/6/64	Wash DC	S
1262	FBI	3C	Jack Ruby: investigation relating to Paul R. Jones	6/29/64	Charlotte	
1268	FBI	3B	Re-interview of Jess Willard Lynch	7/16/64	Phoenix	
1269	FBI	3B;3C	Location of photos of a bone specimen	7/14/64	Dallas	
1273	CIA	2	memo from Helms re apparent inconsistencies from	7/22/64	Wash DC	S
1287	CIA	2	re Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture	7/23/64	Wash DC	S
1345			Dulles memo re help given O by Mme Yekaterina	7/23/64		
1353	FBI	2	Oswald - Internal Security-R-Cuba	7/27/64	Baltimore	
1356	CIA	2	Soviet Hunting Societies	8/7/64	Wash DC	S
1358	CIA	2	Time required for Soviet visa in Helsinki 1964	7/31/64	Wash DC	S
1359	FBI	2	re Castro statements on assassination	6/17/64	Wash DC	TS
1373	SS	3B;3C	re Waldemar Boris Kara Patnitsky	8/5/64	New York	
1378	State	2?	Various embassy (Moscow) conversations	7/31/64	Moscow	
1380	FBI	?	Mark Lane	8/4/64	New York	C
1394	FBI	2;3C	Info furnished by Katherine M. Halle re A. I. Zinchuk	8/7/64	Wash DC	C
1404	FBI	3B	Records of Dall police Phone calls to Ft Worth	8/11/64	Dallas	
1409	FBI	2	results of invest to locate Carlos Camargo	7/29/64	Wash DC	C
1413	FBI	3C	Interview with Richard D. Walker	8/11/64	Dallas	
1414	FBI	3C	Copy of slip of paper Ruby left at Graphic Studio		Dallas	
1424		?	Earl Ruby letter to the Commission	7/14/64		
1425	FBI	2	re American GI Forum	8/25/64	Wash DC	C
1427	FBI	2	re maintaining contact w Albert Alexander Osborne	5/7/64	Wash DC	C
1437	FBI	3C	re Sidney Joseph Whiteside	8/17/64	Houston	
1443	CIA	2	re Konstantin Petrovich Sergievsky	8/28/64	Wash DC	S
1452	SS	2	re Nancy M. Bowell aka Tami True (assumed as Z)	8/25/64	Dallas	
1457	FBI	2	Mark Lane and his trip to Europe	8/17/64	Wash DC	C
1470	FBI	3B	Long distance calls of Harry Olsen	8/11/64	Dallas	
1479	CIA	2	re publication of documents furnished the Commis.	9/11/64	Wash DC	S
1482	IRS	1	Tax returns Robert B. Baker, Bruce Carlin et al.	9/10/64	Wash DC	
1486	FBI	2;3B	Oswald - Internal Security-R-Cuba	9/2/64	Miami	
1487	FBI	2	memo entitled "Mark Lane James Delaney Garst	8/31/64	Wash DC	S
1490	State		re permission for WC to publish certain State Docs	9/14/64	Wash DC	S
1504	FBI	3B	Bruce Ray Carlin toll charges	9/14/64	Dallas	
1510	FBI	2	Translations of FBI items D-244 to D-248 & 250	9/15/64	Wash DC	C
1522	FBI	2;3A	Mark Lane	9/22/64		C
1523	FBI	3B;3C	statement from Omaha re Warren Egbert Hefflon	9/18/64		
1528	FBI	3C	re William Wayne Howe's interest providing home	9/15/64		
1532	CIA	2	Documents seized at end WWII re Joachim Joesten	10/1/64		C
1539	FBI	2;3C	Orest Pena	9/18/64	New Orleans	S
1543	FBI	2	German newspaper article	6/26/64	Wash DC	C
1545	CIA	2	Activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City	6/4/64	Wash DC	U
1551	CIA	2	Conversations between Cuban President & ambass.	5/22/64		TS
1552	CIA	2	Soviet use of kidnapping & assass; Sov.press reac	2/28/64		S

1544 FBI 3B

Report from a confidential source pertaining to a document from West Germany.

C

CD	Agency	Guide Line	Subject	Date	Location	Notes
818	CIA	②	Revisions of CD 321	4/21/64	Wash DC	S
844	CIA	②	re Lydia Dimytruk, Russian acquaintance Marina	4/24/64	Wash DC	S
848	FBI	1	Michael & Ruth Paine tax returns '56-'58	4/24/64	Wash DC	S
853	SS	1;3B,3C	re: Manuel Rodriguez, 5310 Columbia, Dallas.	4/24/64	Wash DC	S
			Reaction of Cuban exile community to Pres. Kennedy's death		Miami	S
					Dallas	S
854	SS	3B;3C	Control no. 1426: Odio, McChann, Leopoldo, Juan Martin	4/24/64	Miami	S
871	CIA	②	Photos of Oswald in Russia	4/29/64	Wash DC	S
872	FBI	2	Oswald's travel in Mexico	3/31/64	Wash DC	C
873	FBI	2	Oswald's travel in Mexico	4/20/64	Wash DC	C
874	FBI	2	Oswald's travel in Mexico	4/23/64	Wash DC	S
880	FBI	③B	re Oswald safe deposit box in Laredo, Houston.	4/30/64	Wash DC	S
894	FBI	1	re Detroit branch of the FPCC	4/9/64	Detroit	C
895	FBI	1	re Reva and Joseph Bernstein	4/10/64	Wash DC	S
896	FBI	2	Letterhead memorandum: "Lee Harvey Oswald"	4/13/64	Wash DC	C
902	CIA	2	Criteria for giving info to the SS.	5/6/64	Wash DC	S
908	FBI	3B	Oswald trust fund	5/4/64	Dallas	S
910	FBI	②	Inquiry into Oswald's Mexican trip	4/28/64	Wash DC	C
911	CIA	②	Marina Oswald's notebook	5/28/64	Wash DC	S
928	CIA	②	Lev Setyayev & LHO contact with USSR citizens	5/6/64	Wash DC	S
931	CIA	②	Oswald's access to info about the U-2	5/13/64	Wash DC	S
933	FBI	3C	Investigation of Paul V. Carroll	5/1/64	El Paso	S
935	CIA	②	Role of Cuba Intell Serv. in processing visa appl.	5/15/64	Wash DC	TS
941	FBI	②	Telephone nos. on 47th page of O's address book	5/6/64	Wash DC	C
943	CIA	②	Allegations of PFC Eugene Dinkin re assass. plot	5/19/64	Wash DC	S
944	CIA	2	Work hours at Soviet & Cuban consulates	5/19/64	Wash DC	S
945	SS	3A;3B;3C	Interview of Rev Walter McChann on April 30th	5/5/64	Wash DC	S
955	FBI	3C	Lee Harvey Oswald	5/6/64	Los Angeles	S
959	FBI	2	Arnold Louis Kessler	5/4/64	Wash DC	C
971	CIA	2	Tel call to US embassy, Canberra re planned assass.	5/22/64	Wash DC	S
983	FBI	2	re claims of Manuel Santamarina Mendez aka: Luis Fernandez Gonzalez	5/7/64	Wash DC	C
988	FBI	3C	Info concerning General Edwin Walker	5/21/64	Boston	S
990	CIA	2	Khrushchev & Drew Pearson discussion re Oswald	5/27/64	Wash DC	S
991	FBI	3C	Letter to Atty. Gen. from Norman P. Michaud	4/23/64	Bureau Prisons	S
992	FBI	3C	re: Norman P. Michaud; threat against LBJ.	1/31/64	Phoenix	S
997	FBI	3C	Interview with Abraham Bolden	5/25/64	Chicago	S
1000	CIA	②	Mexican interrogation of Gilberto Alvarado	6/1/64	Wash DC	S
1005	FBI	3B;3C	Interview of Mrs Lucille Labonte, Sudbury, Ontario	5/26/64	Wash DC	S
1006	FBI	②	re Charles Small, aka Smolikoff, (Mexican trip)	5/21/64	Wash DC	C
1007	FBI	②	Oswald's Mexican trip; entry & departure	5/21/64	Wash DC	C
1008	FBI	②	Oswald's Mexican trip; hotel registration	5/21/64	Wash DC	C
1012	CIA	②	George and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt	6/3/64	Wash DC	S
1014	SS	3B;3C	memo Sorrels to Chief Rowley re Zapruder film	1/22/64	Dallas	S
1029	FBI	②	Oswald Mexican trip	5/12/64	Wash DC	C
1030	FBI	1;3B	Statements of Reva Frank Bernstein	5/13/64	Wash DC	S
1037	FBI	②	Mexican aspects of Oswald investigation	5/25/64	Wash DC	C
1038	FBI	②	Mexican aspects of Oswald investigation	5/28/64	Wash DC	C
1039	FBI	3C	re Charles William Deaton	5/21/64	New York	S
1041	CIA	2	Allegations re intell Training School in Minsk	6/5/64	Wash DC	S
1054	CIA	②	Information on Jack Ruby and associates	6/10/64	Wash DC	S
1080	FBI	3C	Information on Harold R. Isaacs	5/22/64	Boston	S
1084	FBI	②	Lee Harvey Oswald; Luis Fernandez Gonzalez	6/10/64	Wash DC	S
1085	FBI	2;3A;3B;3C	Cuban exile Groups and individuals (xeroxed)	6/11/64	Wash DC	S
1089	CIA	②	Letter re assass. sent to Costa Rican embassy	6/12/64	Wash DC	S
1096	CIA	②	Fascists and Nazis today, Paris, Albin Michel	6/9/64		S
1098	FBI	②;3B	Interviews of Capt. Voltz & Capt. Stutts	6/9/64	San Francisco	C

3

what is about?

5310 Columbia  
CP 428, Vol XVII  
See also 4/11

5800 Belmont

Why Secret?  
O'Neil Jones

O'Kearney

again!

CD	Agency	Guide Line	Subject	Date	Location	Notes
478	FBI	3C	memorandum: "Lee Harvey Oswald, also known as"	2/22/64	Dallas	
480	FBI	2	Marguerite Oswald in Boston.	3/4/64	Boston	
489	FBI	2	Mark Lane, Buffalo appearances	3/6/64	Buffalo	C
499	FBI	2	Deirdre Griswold; Robert Gwathmey	3/13/64	Wash. DC	C
504	thru		Sylvia Ludlow (Hyde) Hoke		Cincinnati	C
506	FBI	2		9/ /56	NY; Seattle	C
508	FBI	2	Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke	2/ 6/57	NY	C
527	IRS	1	Hyman Rubenstein tax returns	3/17/64		
528	CIA	2	re allegation Oswald interviewed by CIA in USSR	3/18/64		
530	FBI	2;3B	George DeMohrenschildt	2/27/64	Wash. DC	C
540	FBI	2;3B	George DeMohrenschildt	3/3/64	Wash. DC	C
548	FBI	2;3C	George DeMohrenschildt	3/6/64		C
557	FBI	3B	re Oswald's alleged suicide	3/4/64	Dallas	
564	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald	2/7/64	Wash DC	C
565	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald	2/19/64	Wash DC	C
566	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald	2/24/64	Wash DC	C
597	FBI	3B	Bundesnachrichtendienst file	1/24/64		
599	FBI	3B	Vada Oswald statements	3/15/64	Denton	
600	thru	2	George Lyman Paine, Jr. 000		nearly all	C
629	FBI	2	Frances Drake Paine		pre assass L.A.	C
631	CIA	2	re CIA dissemination of info on Oswald	3/21/64		
653	FBI	3B	Lee Harvey Oswald	3/13/64	Chicago	
663	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald	3/6/64	Wash DC	C
664	FBI	2;3B	Lee Harvey Oswald	3/9/64	Wash DC	C
665	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald	3/10/64	Wash DC	C
669	FBI	1	Lee Harvey Oswald	3/13/64	Dallas	
674	CIA	2	Info given to the SS but not yet the WC.	2/24/64	Wash DC	S
677	SS	3C	memo from Chief Rowley to Mr. Belin	3/19/64		C
680	CIA	2	Appendix to CD 321 (9.2.?)	3/25/64		S
681	IRS	1	Tax returns: Carroll, Ruby, Meyers, Volpert	11/30/62		
687	SS	3B;3C	Ruth Paine - Naushon Island Cottages	3/11/64	Boston	
688	IRS	1	Numerous tax returns	3/26/64		
691	CIA	2	Appendix A to CD 321			
692	CIA	2	Reproduction of CIA official dossier on Oswald	3/6/64		
694	FBI	2	Various Mark Lane appearances	3/27/64		
698	CIA	2	Reports of travel & activities LHO & Marina	3/31/64		
700	HEW	1	Various social security records; Ruby associates	3/31/64		
702	FBI	3A	FBI criteria for giving info to the SS	3/31/64		
703	IRS	1	IRS info on those mentioned in CD 681	3/19/64		
708	CIA	2	Reply to question posed by State Dept.	4/6/64		
710	CIA	2	re: Richard Thomas Gibson	4/3/64		
713	FBI	4 ?	Tax returns, Michael & Ruth Paine	4/2/64		
720	FBI		(r) thru (cc): Photos Ruby strippers			
721	FBI	2	Oswald's trip to Mexico	4/6/64	Wash DC	C
726	CIA	2	Actions of Silvia Duran after 1st interrogn.	4/7/64	Wash DC	S
729	FBI	2	Allegation Oswald in Montreal, summer 1963	3/26/64	Wash DC	C
751	FBI	2	Oswald: re Mexican trip	2/27/64	Wash DC	C
763	FBI	2;3B	Mark Lane appearances	4/2/ 64	L.A.	C
785	FBI	2	Oswald in Mexico. 7 photos attached	4/7/64	Wash DC	C
788	FBI	3B;3C	Memorandum on Eugene B. Dinkin	4/9/64	Chicago	
794	FBI	2	"Lee Harvey Oswald" re Elizabeth Catlett (More)	4/10/64		S
795	SS	3B;3C	Control 1366: Harry McCormick. Dal Mor News	4/1/64	Dallas	
798	HEW	1	Social security info on Karen Bennett et al.	4/16/64	Wash DC	
801	FBI	3B	Jeanne DeMohrenschildt	4/1/64	Chicago	
808	FBI	3B;3C	Lee Harvey Oswald	3/25/64	Cincinnati	
812	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald	4/4/64	Miami	S
817	CIA	2	Allegations concerning Anton Erdinger	4/20/64	Wash DC	S

Check all names re N.O.

Kennedy Assassination:  
Classified Documents in Archives  
March 1967

LIST C DOCUMENTS.

CD	Agency	Guide line	Subject	
66	FBI	3C	Oswald	12/4/63 San Diego
76	FBI	3ABC	Hoaxes, False reports, irresponsible reporting	12/13/63
78	FBI	2	Oswald Mexican trip	12/23/63
89	FBI	X?	Income tax returns of Ruby & associates	1/3/64
90	FBI	X?	Income tax returns of Oswald & relatives	1/6/64
100	CIA	2	Analysis of world reaction to assassination	12/13/63
101a	Treas.	1	Income tax info on Ruby, Oswald et al.	1/2/64
101f	Treas.		Narcotics Bureau report re. Ruby	10/31/47
114	FBI	3C	Oswald	12/5/63 Louisville
117	FBI	3C	Oswald	12/5/63 St. Louis
119	FBI	3C	Oswald	12/6/63 Albany
136	FBI	3C	Oswald	12/7/63 Tampa
153	FBI	3C	Oswald	12/10/63 Norfolk
181	FBI	2;3B	Oswald	12/16/63 Cincinnati C
190	FBI	2;3B	Oswald	12/18/63 Cincinnati C
212	FBI	2	Ruth Hyde Paine	12/17/63 Philadelphia C
218	FBI	2	Michael Ralph Paine	12/20/63 Los Angeles C
222	SS	3C	re Lloyd John Wilson & his implication in assass.	9/10/63 thru 1/10/64
227	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald	12/20/63 Miami S
258	FBI	2	Michael Ralph Paine	12/20/63 Los Angeles C
271	FBI	3C	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy	12/4/63 El Paso
273	FBI	3B	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy	12/5/63 Charlotte
278 thru			Reports on various assassination attempts	
287	State		throughout the world	
299	FBI	X?	Tax returns for Jack and Earl Ruby	1/20/64
300	CIA	2	re recent Soviet statements of Oswald	1/21/64
321	CIA	2	Chronology of Oswald in USSR	1/25/64 Wash. DC S
322f	USIA		Foreign radio and press reaction to assassination	11/26/63
322g	USIA		Public and propaganda Reactions to assass in Poland	12/18/63
347	CIA	2	Activity of Oswald in Mexico City	1/31/64 S
351	SIC		Lee Harvey Oswald (Subcommittee on Int Security)	1/28/64
355	Just	why seen?	Witnesses interviewed re Ruby (Justice Dept.)	2/1/64
361	CIA	2	Biographic info on Mrs Oswald & relatives	1/31/64
365	La. State		Compiled info of Lee Harvey Oswald (pps 31-41 withheld. Rest is CE 1413)	2/4/64 Baton Rouge <i>OS- Cuglo</i>
367	FBI	X?	Jack & Earl Ruby tax returns	2/7/64 <i>Barley [?] Dallas re OS- brother at Cuglo</i>
382	FBI		Medical Records of Fanny Rubenstein (CE 1281)	
384	CIA	2	Activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City	2/19/64
390	FBI	3B	Lee Harvey Oswald	1/16/64 Chicago
425	IRS	1	Summary of tax returns	2/17/64 Wash. DC
426	CIA	2	Interrogations of Silvia Duran & Husband in Mex. City	2/21/64
432			Material sent by James H. Martin pertaining Marina O.	
433	FBI	2	"Mark Lane"	2/26/64
434	FBI	3A	Memorandum report: "Lee Harvey Oswald"	2/28/64 Wash. DC
442	State		Telegrams between State Dept. & US Embassy, Mex. City	2/28/64
445	FBI	2	National Guardian; Mark Lane	2/3/64 New York
448	CIA	2	Mohammed Reggab allegations re Marina Oswald	3/5/64 S
449	FBI	3C	re residence of Marina Oswald, James Martin	3/5/64
451	FBI	3A	Yuri Ivenovich Nosenko interview	3/5/64
469	FBI	3C	Lee Harvey Oswald	2/19/64 Oklahoma
470	FBI	3C	Lee Harvey Oswald	2/22/64 Dallas
471	FBI	3C	Lee Harvey Oswald	2/24/64 Cleveland Z

NATIONAL ARCHIVES:

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS PERTAINING  
TO THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Abbreviations:

C Confidential  
S Secret  
TS Top Secret  
U ? (see CD 1545)

Guidelines:

1. Classified by statutory requirement for that Agency
2. "National Security"
- 3A Disclosure prejudicial to law enforcement
- 3B Disclosure would reveal Confidential source of information
- 3C Disclosure would embarrass innocent persons

11 pages??

National Archives. March 29th 1967

Mrs. Lou Wylie

11 pages pertaining to Mrs Wylie, 925 Royal St., and friend of Connie Kaye, entertainer at Pat O'Brien's, have been found in the Archives (Commission Document 464). They are being xeroxed.

Mrs. Cheramie

The Archivist reports that the index of names pertaining to the assassination in the Archives does not include reference to a Mrs Cheramie.

contact?

IMP. Dept Public Safety

Louisiana State investigation

Soon after the assassination a report on Oswald's background was sent to the Warren Commission by the State of Louisiana. (Dated Feb 4th 1964). The first 35 pages of this report was published as CE 1413. The original report was, however, 41 pages long, the last 6 pages being classified. I am mentioning this because it might be possible to obtain the complete report from the Dept. of Public Safety, Baton Rouge (where it originated from). The last 6 pages might contain interesting material.

CE 1414; CE 3119

IMP. Rabel! IMP!

In case you have not already studied these 2 interesting Secret Service Reports on New Orleans aspects of the investigation, your attention is drawn to them. I note that Louis Rabel is mentioned in CE 1413, and Luis Ravel in CE 1414. A Rabel was included amongst the names from the classified pages on David Ferrie. Ronnie Caire seems to be a new name.

People staying at Oswald's Rooming House (1026 N. Beckley)

The following is a list of names of those staying at 1026 N. Beckley while Oswald was there. (Epstein mentioned to me that such a list had never been compiled and that it seemed worth doing, and so I list the names, even though none of them may be relevant.)

- Bobby Joe Palmer (all names except last obtained from Commission Document #5, pages 360, 440)
- C.C. Lehmann
- Roy Samuel Cleghorn
- Floyd Degraffenreid
- Hugh Slough
- Jack Cody ← bus driver? (□ Beckley)
- A.C. Johnson
- George Gibboney
- Donald Green
- John Carter (CE 2883)

I have no way of knowing whether this is a complete list.

Classified Documents

A complete list of classified and "missing" documents in the Archives is enclosed. (2 copies)

T.Bethell  
Washington DC  
March 29 1967

13 Angel Perez City.  
 14 20690 Antonio Cazares Laredo  
 15 10098 Dra. Aguilar

that he is the manager of the Mexico City Terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Guaymas No. 71, which has a franchise for "through service" between Mexico,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1143-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1143-Continued

D. F., Monterrey, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, but is not permitted to sell tickets or pick up passengers at intermediate localities.

LOZANO stated a complete study of Transportes Frontera bus company records and procedures had been made which resulted in the conclusion that the person designated as "OSWELD" on the October 2, 1933, passenger manifest did not purchase a ticket and could not have traveled on the trip to which it relates. He pointed out that the passenger reservations, tickets sold, and passengers actually boarding the bus in Monterrey, D. F., are recorded on the form which is provided for that purpose and maintained on a clip board on the counter from which ticket sales normally are made by the ticket salesman and dispatcher, FRANCISCO ALVARADO. He admitted that ALVARADO occasionally is assisted during rush hours on a temporary absence from the counter by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA, who may receive and record reservations on the manifest but does not handle the actual receipt of payment for tickets.

FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher for Transportes Frontera, advised that he prepared most of the handwriting on the October 2, 1933, manifest on which the name "OSWELD" and destination "Laredo" appear opposite seat No. 4. He stated he did not write the "OSWELD" reservation information and it was his opinion the reservation had been made and the information recorded by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ. With respect to the manifest for October 2, 1933, ALVARADO furnished the following explanation:

It was quite certain that the individual designated on the list as "OSWELD" did not purchase a ticket and did not travel on the trip relating to that manifest. No ticket number was recorded for that person, and a search of the company's records in Monterrey had failed to locate a ticket stub which was not otherwise accounted for in connection with that particular trip.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1143-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1144  
 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Form No. 100-2-20, 1930

DATE	FIELD	NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REF.
	Proactive Research	OSWELD	November 25, 1933	Investigation of President's Security, Dallas, Texas	
		Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas	December 12, 1933		
		Special Agents Charles Hensel, Maurice Miller, William E. Gardner & Major W. H. Hines			
<b>DETAILS</b>					
During the above-indicated period, Special Agents Hensel and Gardner, and Miller and Hines, were assigned to the Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas area. The Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas area was covered by the Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas area.					
<b>RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION</b>					
This report will be placed into the OSWELD file, the first section covering residence of OSWELD and the second section covering employment. These inquiries were made between December 20 and December 22, 1933.					
<b>DISCUSSION</b>					
On June 20, 1933, at Dallas, Texas, the following information was furnished by Robert L. Oswald, brother of the subject, furnished the information that he and John M. Oswald, to the best of his memory, had no direct or indirect relationship with the subject, and that he and John M. Oswald were in Dallas, Texas, at the time of the subject's arrival in Dallas, Texas, on October 2, 1933. He stated that he had been contacted by some military agency in the Fort Worth area, and had been advised that the subject was in the Fort Worth area, and that he should contact the subject at that time. He stated that he had been advised to contact the subject at that time, and that he had done so, and that the subject had been advised to contact the subject at that time.					
On the arrival of the Los Oswald family in Dallas, Robert Oswald had been advised by the Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas area, that the subject was in Dallas, Texas, and that he should contact the subject at that time.					
APPROVED	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE
	11-27-33	W. H. Hines	11-27-33	W. H. Hines	11-27-33
	11-27-33	W. H. Hines	11-27-33	W. H. Hines	11-27-33

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1144

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 Small  
 Chronology of residence  
 & employment





















## Adventurer Works Hard to Establish

— Saturday 21 July 1962

## Anti-Castro Base Near Covington

By BILL STUCKEY

Local Cubans and a shadowy American adventurer have been working feverishly—but unsuccessfully—for over a month to set up an anti-Castro guerrilla training base near Covington.

The American soldier-of-fortune, The States-Item learned, is Gerald Patrick Hemming, who goes by the nomme de guerre of Jerry Patrick. He claims to be an ex-Marine.

Patrick first popped into the news last summer when Miami newspapers found he was training anti-Castro guerrillas in the Everglades. He called his band the Intercontinental Penetration Force. Both he and "Interpen," however, dropped out of sight last fall after the FBI began checking to see if he was violating U.S. neutrality laws.

Last February, Patrick showed up in New Orleans, apparently at the invitation of local Cuban Revolutionary Council leaders and other Cubans who wanted to take direct action against Castro. With the help of anonymous U.S. patrons, the Cubans began supplying Patrick with machine guns, explosives and other military supplies.

Patrick made regular trips here, slipping in and out of the port secretly in a modern, well-equipped PT boat.

Last spring, another anonymous U.S. patron offered the Cubans and Patrick a large tract of land—complete with air strip on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. Patrick agreed to set up a training base, handling classes of 50 or so Cuban recruits at a time. After completion of the training, the guerrillas would be like their Everglades counterparts, transported to Cuba secretly to work with the anti-Castro "Clandestine" (underground).

The men would also have been used to make lightning raids on the Cuban coast to divert the attention of Castro's

militia from important sabotage missions.

Louis Rabell, local delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council, however, confirmed that last week the Miami council headquarters nixed the Covington base for undisclosed reasons.

Who is this Patrick?

RABELL DESCRIBES HIM as a rangy, six-foot-seven type who can shoot two heavy machine guns from the hip at the same time, cowboy style. Miami sources say he wears an Australian bush hat, sports a neat beard and wears his hair long and wavy. He's been described as an Erroll Flynn type in appearance, a French musketeer type and as the "biggest, strongest and handsomest" man in Interpen.

Although he claims his group has little money, local Cubans guess that he has extensive financial backing. His equipment is of the latest model, and the power boat he brings here periodically is "at least a \$20,000 job."

Patrick tells Cubans he wants to topple Castro because the Fidelista regime imprisoned his Cuban wife on charges of "counter-revolutionary activity." She has been sentenced to 30 years.

About 30, Patrick claims to have served with the Marine Corps for more than four years, including a stint in the Far East as a sergeant with the Marine Air Wing. However, when Patrick first began to get headlines there, Miami sources said Marine records show no trace of either a Patrick or a Hemming.

Patrick also says he was a paratroop instructor with Castro in 1953, and stayed on with the Cuban regime until August, 1950. About the time he left Cuba, he was also involved in an "invasion" intended to topple the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

Estimates of the size of his organization range from 50 to 100 men—Cubans, Americans, Latins, Canadians and others.



STUCKEY

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DATE

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F.O.I.A. FILE / 68

"We weed out all the crackpots and bums," he has said. Interpen is connected with the International Anti-Communist Brigade headed by Frank Fiorini, another American who fought with Castro (and who was rewarded by becoming overseer of Havana gambling operations after Batista's fall). Now at odds with Castro, Fiorini claimed earlier this month that 20 of his men had landed in Cuba's Matanzas province.

BOTH FIORINI AND PATRICK at one time had connections with Sanchez Arango, former minister of foreign relations and education under pre-Batista President Carlos Prío Socarras. It's an educated guess that Patrick's big backer might be Prío, who reputedly left Cuba with a huge fortune.

Although the Patrick guerrilla base plan fell through here, there is enough happening to whet the appetite of any invasion-rumor connoisseur.

Last April, The States-Item confirmed for the first time that Cubans were trained here, at the old Algiers ammunition dump, for the Bay of Pigs invasion. Their Cuban leader, an ex-Castro officer named Nino Diaz, returned to Miami when the New Orleans force was unable to land.

Latest reports now are that Diaz and a group of from 20 to 100 men returned to Cuba within recent weeks, and are fighting now in the Sierra Maestra mountains of Oriente province.

AT LEAST EIGHT OTHER refugees who lived in New Orleans are now in Cuba with the underground, Rabell said. The only such refugee whose name he remembers, he said, is Carlos Lazaraba, a pilot.

Broadcasts from the three underground radio transmitters inside Cuba, which are occasionally received here on short wave, also indicate the presence of New Orleans Cubans on the island. A favorite code message to relatives

here would go something like this—"Carlos Garcia says he certainly misses that grocery store back on Micro street." Other local landmarks are also referred to in the broadcasts.

And in Miami a tremendous wave of optimism has swept the large Cuban colony there, according to Gerardo Abascon of the highly respected and informative Truth About Cuba Committee. (Abascon, former owner of a distillery in Cuba before Castro, was here recently. He and other committee workers translated important news items from Castro news media and circulate them in printed form throughout this country.)

All this comes on the eve of a significant Castro anniversary—July 26. On that date nine years ago, Castro first burst into Cuban headlines when more than 100 of his followers made a suicidal assault on the Moncada barracks, a Batista army base in Santiago, Oriente province.

AT HIS TRIAL FOR THE Moncada assault, Castro delivered an eloquent address outlining his program for a "democratic and socially just" Cuba—an address admired by many of his anti-Communist followers.

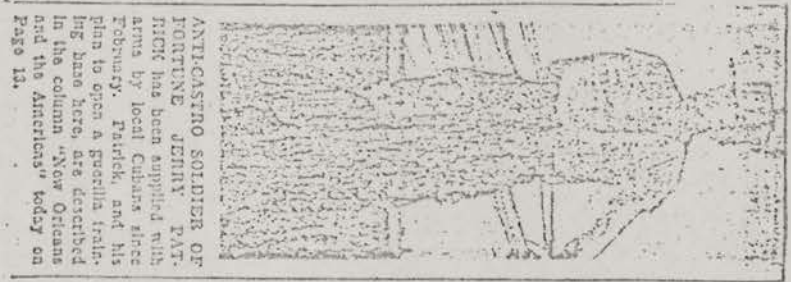
The upshot of the whole affair is that Castro's political group was named the "Movimiento 26 de Julio."

Abascon reports that Cuban press says Castro plans a tremendous demonstration in Santiago on the 26th in honor of the anniversary. It might be interesting to know what kind of demonstrations the anti-Castro underground are planning the same day.

Interestingly enough, a newly-arrived refugee, Eduardo Domínguez, told The States-Item he was in on planning that 1953 Moncada assault. He said he had known Castro as a student in the University of Havana (where Domínguez studied accounting).

Ah, but reliable old fate stepped in and Domínguez didn't get to go on the Moncada assault. Reason?

"I lost my pistol," he said.



ANTICASTRO SOLDIER OF FORTUNE JERRY PATRICK has been supplied with arms by local Cubans since February. Patrick and his plan to open a guerrilla training base here, are described in the column "New Orleans and the Americans" today on Page 13.

Gerald P. Hemming Jr.  
2450 N.W. North River Dr.  
Miami 35, Fla.

13 August, 1963

Lester L. Logue  
628 Meadows Building  
Dallas 6, Texas

Dear Lester,

Best wishes to you and the family. This is the first time in the last few weeks that I have had a chance to sit down and write anything of interest. Davy sent a letter off to you last week and I think it covered most of what concerns the opportunities in the air cargo business.

You are probably aware of the latest developments relating to the Cuban Action groups and the offer of training camps and raider base facilities by certain Central American governments. So far the newsmedia has contributed the following information to the public:

1. Ex-president of Nicaragua, Luis Somoza, visited Miami three weeks ago.
2. Somoza opened conversations with ALL of the nine action groups and their leaders and also held meetings with a limited number of the exile political leaders.
3. Somoza offered the use of Nicaragua as a sanctuary, site for training camps and a jumping off point for future raids and other operations against Cuba.
4. Miami newspaper headlines announced that ex-Bay of Pigs Brigade leader, Manuel Artime, has decided to move his headquarters to Central America, ostensibly Nicaragua.
5. A few of the well known exile politicians have recently traveled to Nicaragua to hold interviews with Somoza.

Because we are closely associated with all of the action groups, we have been able to gather some of the behind-the-scenes intelligence on this latest development. Davy and I were in Dallas at the time of Somoza's visit to Miami, but shortly after returning here we checked in with all of the groups to find out the latest scoop. We have been able to ascertain their feelings concerning these new potentialities.

1. Somoza held lengthy interviews with the action group leaders, but no definite plans were agreed upon.
2. Manuel Artime made the rounds of the groups, including many of the amateur elements, just before the Somoza visit and made a pitch for unity, action, etc. without

3. Somoza held a short conference with one well known but disliked exile figure, Major Pedro Diaz Lanz, and terminated with the statement that a Somoza representative would talk further the next day at Diaz Lanz's home. A familiar CIA operative called the next day, much to the chagrin of Lanz, and made further propositions. It is possible that this CIA operative is presently working for the Defense Intelligence Agency.
4. The action groups are on a wait-and-see basis right now. They will not go to Nicaragua or anywhere else unless they are allowed to travel in their own boats, carry all of their arms and equipment, including supplies.
5. The action groups want first to establish a definite supply line that is independent of any government, in case they have to maintain themselves should the Nicaragua and other deals fall through. They feel that should they be forced to transfer their operations to another area quite suddenly, then they want to be prepared to move into an adjacent country with or without that country's consent.
6. Many of the action people are taking into consideration the many reports that indicate that a U.S. Government agency is behind all of this Nicaragua business. Some are convinced that the parent organization is the new Defense Intelligence Agency.
7. Many of the raiders are pondering over the reports that this is just another maneuver to keep the exiles busily entertained and out of Washington's hair. They are asking the following questions:
  - a. Could these new training and/or raider bases in Central America or elsewhere suddenly be turned into detention camps that would serve to confine the troublesome Miami exiles and thus prevent embarrassing commando raids?
  - b. What price is Somoza asking for the use of his country as an operations base?
  - c. Will the Cuban volunteers be used as a Counter-Insurgency force to prevent Castro style uprisings in Nicaragua and/or adjacent Latin American republics? If used as such, what will be their required periods of service before they are allowed to devote their efforts towards fighting Castro?
  - d. What part do the alleged Batista war criminals play in this proposed operation?
  - e. Will the qualified exile military veterans have a strong voice in future operations from Central America, or will it resemble the relationship between CIA and the Bay of Pigs Brigade (2506) in that they were forced to take orders from U.S. agents that do not accompany them on any of the combat operations, but remain behind at

- g. Will the U.S. Government restrict certain type operations that are contemplated by most of the raider groups?

I am inclined to believe that there is basis to the reports that the Defense Intelligence Agency is involved in the Nicaragua training base proposals. I would assume the theoreticians in the CIA are not too pleased with the idea that DIA operatives will continue trespassing on their de facto "properties".

Some clues to things to come can be found in an interesting article by Stewart Alsop in the Saturday Evening Post (July 27-August 3, 1963). You will see on page 21 of this issue that Alsop says that the DIA has closer connections with the military men in the Guatemalan Junta than the CIA. This would indicate a new trend in that the DIA has closer connections with ALL of the Central American military leaders than has the CIA. Alsop goes on to say that the DIA has no choice but to concentrate on the political-strategic intelligence which is the CIA's chief function.

Alsop continues with an insight into how friction has developed between CIA and DIA, in fact, say he, thirteen issues had arisen at last report between the two agencies, on which McCone and Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric have been quietly negotiating. For example: Where does the CIA's responsibility for guerrilla and anti-guerrilla operations end and the Pentagon's begin? Above all, who runs covert operations and where? This is the most sensitive issue of all.

It is in this area that CIA and DIA are likely to begin tripping over each other's cloaks and stabbing each other with their daggers. Recently reports reached CIA that DIA was planning a major clandestine operation in an area that was previously an exclusive CIA bailiwick. "If they move in on us there," says one CIA man, "we'll really have to pick up the gauntlet."

SatEvPost 7/27/63

I must concur with many of the top exile leaders in their statements that - It is obvious that the DIA is taking over many of the previously CIA directed anti-Castro functions.

During March of this year, many of the top Pentagon and State Department specialists on Cuban operations traveled to Managua, Nicaragua where they held a conference with the top military men of the Central American republics. It is possible that this meeting was a prime step in the development of a joint Central American/Cuban Exile/U.S. plan to overthrow the Castro Communists.

If DIA is developing definite operations against Communist Cuba, then I am all for it. I must say that I am concerned with the similarity between this month and the months preceding the Bay of Pigs operation. I can see where some of the preliminaries to future anti-Castro operations have been conducted.

Whether this has been by accident or by design I can't really say, but the following results have been obtained:

1. Basic training via the U.S. Armed Forces has been given to a few of the exiles, including some of the Bay of Pigs veterans and some of the former Rebels.
2. A strong unity drive is on and most of the groups are gathering together in order that they avoid being excluded from future operations and support.
3. The hard-core Exile fighters have been surfaced via strong restrictions and harassment against raider expeditions. Those Exiles that continue in spite of the U.S. Government are obviously the most dedicated and ardent Freedom Fighters.

It is obvious that future operations against Cuba must be initiated by a relatively small force that will grow naturally as the situation inside Cuba becomes more favorable. The initial leadership problems will iron themselves out as each independent unit is hardened by training and combat operations. The recruiting effort is extremely slow at the beginning of operations but usually develops at a rapid pace once the man in the street is made aware of the new developments taking place in his homeland. Because selection of qualified personnel is very difficult, the recruiting program must be started months before any contemplated operations. The basic problem is that with Cubans, as with most other nationalities, it is hard to find an individual that is suited for guerrilla warfare. One out of a hundred can take the mental strain compounded by the physical hardships faced by a guerrilla fighter. The farmers, peasants, agricultural workers, fishermen, and others native to rural areas will usually make better guerrillas, but then it is harder to train these people than let's say, city dwellers. You can understand now why we have been insisting on the continued training of all selected volunteers.

Indeed everybody has learned a lot since the Bay of Pigs, but have the right people learned the right things? I hope that adherence to the principles established by the veterans of the S.O.E., O.S.S., A.I.B., Maquis French, Kachins, Karens, and others will prevent a repetition of Dieppe, Galipoli, Dien-Bien-Phu that was ingloriously repeated at the Bay of Pigs.

I read where many of the top-echelon administration figures are boning up on guerrilla warfare. I hope they see the similarity to present day Cuba that existed during the anti-Japanese operations in the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, and elsewhere. Reading about Free French activities in London strikes a note of similarity to the Miami of today, the frustrations, grand blunders, petty bickering, let's wait and see attitude, all was rampant inertness during the Forties.

All students of military tactics and military history are reasonably familiar with the works of General S.L.A. Marshall on World War II and Korea. Most are equally familiar with the methods he employs to draw out in exact detail the facts of each individual or unit action. His books, "Men Against Fire" - "Night Drop" - "Pork Chop Hill" - "Island Victory" and others, were the result of exhaustive interviews of the squad members, whole platoons, companies, battalions that participated in decisive actions. Did anyone think to interview the 2506 Brigade (Bay of Pigs) veterans, other than LIFE Magazine? It is obvious that most of these men will take part in future actions against Communist Cuba, therefore it is imperative that they be closely screened on the following subjects:

1. Did the training they received preparatory to the Invasion give them confidence.
2. Was this training adequate from a professional standpoint?
3. What percentage of the Brigade used their individual or crew-served weapons?
4. Were the designated leaders really qualified and later prove themselves as capable leaders?

I have conducted numerous interviews of the Marshall type, not only with the Brigade veterans, but with the guerrilla veterans of the Sierra Maestra, Cristal, and Escambray. The results have been extremely enlightening, not to mention the educational aspect.

I have been a military instructor for more than eight years, the last five being devoted to Cubans and Central-South American nationals. I have a very low regard for the Latin American soldier, but I have found that Cubans can be the best Latin Soldiers of all if they are handled correctly, or the worst if incorrectly handled. In most cases, the standard U.S. Marine Corps recruit training is the best program for the Cuban national, be he exile or exfiltrated guerrilla cadre. Less rigid types of training tend to cause them to backslide at a rapid pace.

While contemplating any future operations against Castro, I find the following points of extreme interest, not because they are mine, but due to their being proven and sound.

1. The majority of the instructors should be North Americans or Europeans, most of whom will later accompany their students on combat operations as leaders or as advisers, depending on the situation.
2. Those students native to rural areas should be kept segregated from the students that were city dwellers.
3. Both the commanders and the instructors must resist the tendency to rely more on the english speaking students, and later delegate authority to the english speakers without regard as to the individuals proven capabilities.



4. All designated leaders, both military and political, should be baptized on two or more "live" operations prior to their being accepted as leaders. This will weed out the opportunists and greatly enhance the prestige of the capable individuals that are acceptable.
5. Emphasis must be placed on keeping the exile commando groups separate and independent from each other. The case should be the same with the guerrillas and underground groups inside Cuba, the reason being the prevention of infiltration and compromise by Communist double agents. The use of "cells" on a military basis is generally considered impractical by most authorities not genuinely appraised of the Cuban situation, past and present. Cellular structure is a must at all levels for all activities.

Some of the exile action groups are definitely holding back from commitment to the Nicaragua training camps offer. This is partly due to ignorance of the facts, lack of definite information on the subject, all compounded by the natural Latin tendency to distrust a stranger bearing gifts. Davy and I have covered most of the angles on this new situation with all of the key leaders. They don't want to be led by the hand again, especially by men that are not planning to run the same risks as they are to face.

Most action group members are willing to serve in a "Foreign Legion" counter-insurgency that would be used to combat Communist uprisings in Central and South America. This would be a fine training vehicle, in that their time spent in training would also cover the security required in many areas of the host country. What they are really anxious to determine is:

1. What will be the length of time that must be served in a counter-insurgency force and who will determine the time period?
2. Will it be a rotation program, i.e.; two months with C/I Force followed by two months on Cuban operations?
3. Will it be a percentage as reserve program, i.e.; 40% of the men of all action groups would remain behind in the host nation as a counter-insurgency force after basic training for a period of two months, being replaced by later drafts of trainees or by elements of the preceding drafts that return from combat missions?
4. Will the action groups be permitted a complete arsenal in that they could be completely independent of even the host nation, should political developments curtail further combat or training operations?

We are counseling the leaders on most of the important considerations to this situation, the many advantages and disadvantages evidenced with any formal relationship between irregulars and a sovereign state.

Page 7.

As we have stated before during previous conversations, our sole interest lies in seeing that the job is done the correct way in the shortest possible time. We are convinced that no matter what developments occur in the near and distant future, we will play a definite role on the action end, with the action elements.

So, we continue in our quest for a stabilization of the plans, a continuous line of support, preferably non-government, and a closer relationship between patriotic Americans and Cuban freedom fighters.

Concurrent with all of this, you are no doubt aware that we arranged for the signing of agreements between most of the Cuban action groups and the non-leftist Haitian exiles. The Haitian exile leaders have promised future bases in Haiti for the Cubans to operate from in actions against Communist Cuba, this is in exchange for aid in overthrowing Dictator Duvalier, who is already sold himself to the Communist elements in his nation.

Davy and I are now putting the finishing touches to the paperwork covering the requirements and costs involved in establishing the Intelligence Center here in the Miami area. I will forward this information shortly.

We also have drawn up and received approval from action leaders; plans for three major operations that have great potential, plus plans and intelligence for six minor supporting raids that will gain international publicity at the same time giving tremendous impact and uplift to the morale of the Cuban underground.

General information and briefing on the above mentioned operations will be sent to you for comment early next week.

Again let me say, we are really hurting for small finances; fuel for the vehicles and boats used in training, food for the instructors and volunteer students. We have been promised relief from some of these hardships in the near future from certain individuals native to New York and Chicago, we shall see.

Give my best to Patterson, and to the men that we met with at the Club. Say hello to your family for me and Davy.

Sincerely yours,

---

# How Well Did the "Non-Driver" Oswald Drive?

by Sylvia Meagher

□ Re: Kerry Thornley

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—John Jecher, TMO

The Warren Report devotes little more than a page to the incident reported by Albert Guy Bogard, a car salesman. His allegations and the manner in which they were handled are more important than is suggested by the space they receive in the 888-page volume.

The Report states that Bogard's testimony "has been carefully evaluated because it suggests the possibility that Oswald may have been a proficient automobile driver and, during November 1963, might have been expecting funds with which to purchase a car" (WR 320). The facts, as presented in the Report (WR 320-321) are that Bogard claimed that he had a customer on Saturday November 9, 1963 whom he identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald had tested a car by driving over the Stemmons Freeway at high speed, and had said that he would have the money to buy the car in several weeks. He gave his name as Lee Oswald. Bogard wrote the name on the back of a business card. When he heard

on the radio that Oswald had been arrested, Bogard assertedly threw the card away, commenting to his fellow employees that he had lost his prospective customer.

The Report indicates that Bogard's story received corroboration from Frank Pizzo, assistant sales manager, and from salesman Oran Brown and Eugene Wilson. Brown also wrote the name "Oswald" on a paper which both he and his wife remembered as being in his possession before the assassination.

However, the Report says, "doubts exist about the accuracy of Bogard's testimony." He, Pizzo, and Wilson "differed on important details of what is supposed to have occurred when the customer was in the showroom." Bogard said that he wanted to pay cash while Pizzo and Wilson said that he wanted credit. Wilson claimed that the customer made a sarcastic remark about going back to Russia. "While it is possible that Oswald would have made such a remark" the statement was not consistent with Bogard's story; Bogard did not mention that the customer had ever conversed with Wilson. "More important," the Report emphasizes, "on November 23, a search through the showroom's refuse was made, but no paper bearing Oswald's name was found. The paper on which Brown reportedly wrote Oswald's name also has never been found."

Apart from these differences in detail, the Report points out that (a) Pizzo developed serious doubts about the customer's identity after examining photographs of Oswald, whose hairline did not seem to match the customer's; (b) Wilson said that the customer was only about five feet tall; and (c) Oswald was unable to drive, "although Mrs. Paine, who was giving him driving lessons, stated that Oswald was showing some improvement by November." Moreover, according to Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine, "Oswald's whereabouts on November 9 would have made it impossible for him to have visited the automobile showroom as Mr. Bogard claims."

Finally, a footnote (WR 840) indicates that Bogard took an FBI polygraph (lie-detector) test. His responses were those normally expected of a person telling the truth. However, because of the uncertain reliability of the results of polygraph tests, the Commission placed no reliance on the results of Bogard's test.

The Commission does not state any explicit conclusion which it may have reached after its "careful evaluation" of Bogard's testimony. On the basis of the Report alone, one might form the impression that the Commission believed Bogard to be a liar but was too polite to say so. Indeed, one might conclude that his story in fact was a fabrication.

Sylvia Meagher is emerging as the foremost authority on the Warren Report and its Hearings and Exhibits. She is the author of the *Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearing and Exhibits* (Scarecrow Press, New York, 1966). Her other contributions on the Kennedy assassination appeared in our June and July-August issues.

This contribution is part of a chapter from a book-length manuscript on the assassination.

It is only when the relevant Hearings and Exhibits are examined carefully that we begin to see that there is more reason to doubt the Commission, and the Commission's FBI investigators, than to doubt Bogard. The picture which emerges from the documents, especially when they are considered in terms of the chronological sequence of events—which is not even suggested in the Report—is considerably different from the picture drawn in the official text. Only after mastering the substance and sequence of the raw material is it possible to recognize the incomplete and misleading nature of the final product and to appreciate the Commission's sophisticated technique and exquisitely careful phraseology. It then becomes apparent that the Report's discussion of the auto demonstration is composed of literally truthful sentences which, in sum, misrepresent the facts and evade the real meaning of the evidence.

The Commission's dexterity in using the English language and its wicked selectivity in reporting the facts are manifest in its treatment of the Bogard story. For example, the Report makes much of Oswald's inability to drive, while conceding that he was "showing some improvement by November" (WR 321). It does not mention here that on the very day of the auto demonstration, November 9, 1963 "Mrs. Paine took him to the Texas Drivers' License Examining Station" (WR 740) nor that the station was situated in Oak Cliff (2H 515), not far from the showroom where Bogard worked. Presumably Oswald's driving ability had improved sufficiently for a driver's test on November 9—more improvement than one might suspect from the Report. As it happened, Oswald was unable to take the driver's test on November 9, because the station was closed that day. He must have been impatient and disappointed. He had tried to take the wheel of Mrs. Paine's car some weeks before, but she had been unwilling to let him drive her car on the street (2H 505-506). Psychologically, it seems plausible that Oswald might have visited the showroom pretending to be interested in a new car, for the opportunity of testing himself as a driver rather than testing the car, and if he had, that he might have said without any basis in fact that he expected to receive money soon, as a pretext to extricate himself from high-pressure salesmanship. Physically, his whereabouts on November 9 brought him into relative proximity to the showroom, and he could have gone there had he absented himself from Mrs. Paine's car for about an hour. Mrs. Paine, in an affidavit dated June 24, 1964, denies that Oswald left her presence during the trip to take a driver's test (11H 154); she may be mistaken.

Several other factors add credibility to Bogard's allegations but are not mentioned in the section of the Report that deals with him. Oswald was serious about obtaining a driver's license and he made a second attempt to take the driver's test on Saturday, November 16 (WR 740); he even started to fill in the application form (CE 426). He told Wesley Frazier that he wanted to get a car (2H 221). And the agency where Bogard worked was "right

under the triple underpass" (10H 345), in sight of the Depository, and therefore a logical place for a novice like Oswald to window-shop.

Arguing against such a visit by Oswald, the Report points out that Eugene Wilson stated that Bogard's customer was only about five feet tall—without mentioning that cataracts had left Wilson with no vision in one eye and defective sight in the other (CE 3078). The Report emphasizes the discrepancies between Wilson's story and Bogard's, without mentioning that Wilson did not enter the scene until an FBI interview on September 8, 1964, having failed to come forward with his valuable information during the ten preceding months when Bogard's story was under investigation. The Commission as a rule deals sternly with laggards: "Mrs. Helmick's reliability is undermined by her failure to report her information to any investigative official until June 9, 1964," the Commission says sanctimoniously (WR 359). Isn't sauce to Helmick sauce to Wilson?

The Report implies that it is strange that Bogard didn't mention any contact between his customer and Wilson, as if that automatically casts doubt upon Bogard. Bogard had told a consistent story from his first FBI interview on November 23, 1963, until the last, on September 17, 1964. In his second FBI interview, on December 9, 1963, he had been warned ostentatiously that his statement could be used against him in a court of law, but he proceeded to give a written statement maintaining the same story he had told before and told on all subsequent occasions (CE 2969); later he submitted to an FBI polygraph test which indicated that he was telling the truth (WR 840); and he reiterated his assertions and his identification of Oswald under oath in his Commission testimony (10H 352-356).

Bogard was never confronted with Wilson's allegations nor given an opportunity to defend his testimony where it differed from Wilson's allegations. When Bogard was interviewed by the FBI after Wilson's report, he was merely asked to name those with whom he had discussed the prospective customer on the day of the encounter. Bogard replied that he had discussed the customer with Frank Pizzo and Oran Brown before going out of town the same evening. Indeed, Pizzo testified that on or about November 9, 1963 Bogard had brought to his office a customer who, after the assassination, Pizzo "could have sworn" was Oswald (10H 347). (Pizzo's testimony is too lengthy to reproduce here but should be read in its entirety for an appreciation of the subtlety with which he was encouraged to doubt his original and spontaneous identification of Oswald.) Oran Brown also corroborated Bogard's story, in an FBI interview on December 10, 1963 (CEs 3078 and 3091), while his wife independently corroborated Brown's story (CEs 3078 and 3092).

It is Wilson, not Bogard, whose story is uncorroborated. The Report has no business insinuating, as it does, that their stories enjoy parity. And if Wilson's allegations were really credible to the Commission,

it has certainly minimized his report that the customer made a sarcastic remark about going back to Russia. If the customer actually made such a remark, it greatly strengthens the probability that he was Oswald, an inference which is obviously unattractive to the Commission—or that the customer was engaged in a deliberate impersonation—an unavoidable inference which the Report nevertheless avoids completely.

The Commission attaches considerable significance to the failure of the search for the card on which Bogard had written the name "Oswald" and the paper on which Oran Brown had made the same notation. Apparently the illustrious members of the Commission and their lawyers, unlike ordinary mortals, never experienced the peculiar torment and frustration of hunting for a scrap of paper mislaid in a larger collection, never to be found. The authorities in Dallas were not immune to that failing, as the district attorney tactlessly revealed in his testimony (5H 242); but the Commission that was so sceptical about the mysterious disappearance of Bogard's card and Brown's bit of paper was quite nonchalant about the disappearance of a writ of habeas corpus from the files of Dallas officialdom.

In any case, there is some ambiguity about the diligence of the search for Bogard's card. Pizzo is really the only authority for the assertion in the Report that a search took place. Bogard himself was never questioned by the Commission about an attempt to find the card, nor given an opportunity to comment on the fact that it was not found (10H 352-356). The FBI agents who interviewed Bogard on November 23, and who were said by Pizzo to have made a thorough search for the card, reported merely that they had asked Bogard to locate the card and that "he stated trash had been picked up by the janitor and placed in a large receptacle to the rear of the building, somewhat inaccessible for a thorough search. He did not locate the card." (CE 3071). That hardly suggests that the FBI agents had made a search, or that Bogard did so.

Pizzo's account of the search for the card was given in his testimony, on March 31, 1964 (10H 340-351). His earlier statements on the subject as well as his earlier identification of the customer are beyond our reach, because the reports on his FBI interviews on November 25 or 26 and on January 8 (10H 350) have been withheld and are not among the Exhibits.

Why should the Commission attach such importance to the lost card anyway? That Bogard had a customer who gave his name as Oswald on November 9, 1963 is confirmed both by Pizzo and Oran Brown. That he took out a card and threw it away upon hearing of Oswald's arrest is corroborated directly by Brown (CE 3078) and indirectly by Pizzo himself. According to Pizzo's testimony, he first learned of the card at about 4 or 5 o'clock on the day of the assassination, when he overheard some salesmen who were talking about the incident. When Pizzo made inquiries, they told him that a few minutes earlier Bogard had thrown a card away on hearing of Oswald's arrest on the radio. The next morning, "one of the boys"

also told Pizzo the same incident, saying that Bogard had lost his prospective customer with the arrest of Oswald (10H345-346).

The failure to find the card surely fades into relative insignificance in the face of such strong corroboration, both for the original visit by Bogard's customer and the subsequent episode in which Bogard assumed from the news of Oswald's apprehension that he had lost the prospective sale.

If it is strange that the Commission exaggerates the loss of the card, it is stranger still and clearly damning that the FBI reacted to Bogard's story on the day after the assassination by focusing on a discarded bit of paper, as if this card were the crucial element. The crucial element was the report that a man who identified himself as "Lee Oswald," and whom Bogard firmly believed to be Oswald after seeing his likeness on television and in the newspapers, had indicated on November 9 that he expected to receive enough money soon to buy a car that cost from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

The FBI received that information before the assassination was 24 hours old, by means of a telephone call at 11 a.m. on Saturday morning (CE 3093). At that time, suspicion of conspiracy or attempted *coup d'etat* was virtually universal. Oswald had been formally charged with the assassination of the President. He was under interrogation by Captain Fritz of the Dallas Police, in the presence of FBI and Secret Service agents.

The 11 o'clock telephone call caused FBI agents Manning Clements and Warren De Bruys to go immediately to the auto agency and interview Bogard. They had Bogard drive them over the same route as "Oswald," noting in their report that it coincided closely with the route of the President's motorcade (CE 3071). The reenactment drive took Bogard and the two FBI agents within relative proximity to the police building, where Oswald was being questioned and appearing in identification line-ups.

FBI agent Clements had interviewed Oswald on Friday night, according to his report (WR 614-618); the interview had been interrupted twice when Oswald had been taken to appear in the lineup (7H 320). Clements was a seasoned FBI agent with 23 years of service. De Bruys, for his part, was aware of Oswald before the assassination. An FBI report indicates that De Bruys had given information on Oswald's activities in New Orleans in a report (not found in the Exhibits) dated October 25, 1963 (CE 833, question 13).

Yet Clements and De Bruys did not take the elementary and logical step of bringing Bogard to the police building to see Oswald in a lineup and determine whether or not he was in fact the customer of November 9 who had called himself "Oswald"! Nor did they even inform Captain Fritz, as they should have done at once, of the vital information obtained from Bogard—information which not only incriminated the suspect but was a distinct lead to the existence of conspirators who were to pay him.

The fact that these two experienced FBI

agents, both already active and knowledgeable in the Oswald case, avoided taking the steps that one would assume any competent investigator in those circumstances would automatically have taken, seems incomprehensible. Their failure to take the necessary and expected action upon interviewing Bogard must be regarded in the larger context of the over-all ambiguity of the relationship between Oswald and the FBI, as well as in terms of the specific prior contacts between each of the agents and Oswald.

The reports on the interrogation of Oswald (WR Appendix XI) are remarkable, too; for they reflect no intensive questioning directed to uncovering Oswald's fellow-assassins, if he had them. Even though Clements and De Bruys, by dereliction or for other reasons, failed to inform the police of the information given by Bogard, the circumstances already known to them by November 23rd inevitably should have made that line of questioning central to the interrogation.

Yet it is difficult to find one direct question to Oswald based on the possibility of conspiracy.

The direction of interrogation takes on a more bizarre appearance after we learn from the Exhibits that the FBI received information which could only be interpreted as evidence that Oswald might be a paid assassin—and the FBI did nothing, although Oswald was still alive and accessible. The investigation was in its infancy and the "lone assassin" thesis had scarcely materialized, much less come into vogue. How could an experienced FBI agent like Clements fail to understand the importance and urgency of Bogard's report? Why did he fail to take the necessary action? Why did the significance of these facts escape the Warren Commission, if it did? If it did not, why wasn't Clements cross-examined on his handling of the Bogard story? Clements was deposed by Commission counsel on the same date, in the same building, and within the same hour as Bogard (7H 318-322); he was asked no questions about Bogard's story and he volunteered no information on the subject.

The Commission has dissolved. The members and their legal staff do not deign to give material answers to questions or criticisms arising from ugly flaws in their epic work of obfuscation and guile. Most probably, to steal their phrase, they will not choose to comment on their presentation of the incident of the auto demonstration. But the FBI has not dissolved.

The FBI therefore owes the American people an immediate explanation of its failure to confront Bogard with Oswald for the sake of a firm identification, its failure to inform the police of the information obtained from Bogard, and its failure to question Oswald or ensure that he was questioned about evidence which pointed like an arrow to the existence of conspiracy.

There would seem to be no possible justification for a dereliction of duty of such scandalous proportions and such shocking implications—but we are listening, Mr. Hoover.

## A Silence

Light exploding breaks  
the final shape of sound:  
trapped beneath fallen roofbeams  
I watch one widow spider  
in the wall-phone corner  
mending her web where  
caught meat dangled weaving  
a travesty of survival.

Shrouded with gray  
burial dust I cling  
to the shattered net  
of a world choke-crying  
hello! hello! hello!  
into carbon-bud blackness,  
ear that opens on  
dial-tone stillness.

Who is it who listens  
to no voice from nowhere  
to music stone-bound by  
stone tides under a dead moon  
to once-singing Orpheus  
mute now myth-freed  
laying with dimming arms  
his lovely burden down . . .

Ruth Lechlitrer

## Lines for a Certain Young Jew

You wouldn't be so very popular, Bud,  
If you showed up in these United States  
today,  
What with that beatnik beard, sandals and  
no socks,  
Walking off from your carpenter's bench  
To be contentedly unemployed.  
And talking  
Always talking;  
Calling God "Our Father"  
When you know God's white  
And couldn't be the Father  
Of a Vietcong or a nigger—  
Saying "Blessed are the peacemakers!"  
But worst of all  
Teaching your followers  
"To share all things in common"  
As reported in the fourth chapter of Acts,  
Which proves the Romans right;  
You were just a damn Common-ist  
And crucifixion was too good for you.

M. Truesdale Montague

## Where We Were Standing

One, vaguely seen, was posed as Liberty  
Draped with a flag and lettered signs,  
"Don't touch,"  
In ancient candlelight, proclaiming much  
About "the freedom of our Land and Sea."  
A crowd led by a shouting jeering youth  
Approached him and, though forced back  
by a herd  
Of puppet soldiers, caught a thing a bird—  
A dove—dropped; and held high a flashlight  
—Truth!  
They tore away the symbol used to bate  
Them with. Spread, lighted, it showed  
stains war crazed  
Men made; not stars but dollars soiled  
with mud  
In field of black and evil smelling Hate!  
Not Liberty, but Tyranny stood dazed  
And staggering back! The stripes dripped  
blood!

Thelma Knight Shumake

## The Cult of Trust

by Arthur Janov



—Lowell Neave

The United States is becoming unified. People are thinking more like their leaders and our leaders are thinking more like the people. We are becoming welded together into a specious form of homogeneity. We are developing a people's establishment where leaders exhort us to trust in them; the experts then poll us and find that we do; and the government issues statements that they are carrying out the will of the people.

While this might appear as democracy at work, I submit that what results from this Cult of Trust is a highly anti-democratic situation. A mergence of the attitudes and beliefs of the people with those of their leaders into a locked-in consensus is taking place, with each side afraid of being out of step with the other. This political lock-step seems to be strength but in actuality it is no more than a fear of being disloyal. Distrust, dissent and disloyalty have become synonyms in the current American patois.

In the name of unity democracy finds itself submerged beneath the philosophy of "my country right or wrong." At a time when the functions of democracy are enhanced (the Civil Rights Act, Supreme Court decisions on Communist registration, etc.), we seem less inclined to use them lest we be accused of shattering American unity. The cult of trust is supplanting independent thought and we are moving toward a democracy by indirection wherein the people's will is polled rather than meaningfully voted. The poll is king and when it indicates that the time is ripe for a vote, democracy becomes official. Young men are dying in our unofficial war in Vietnam to preserve an unofficial democracy. There is still no vote on the necessity for this war. Trust in our leaders seems to be a sufficient mandate.

Government by survey is becoming the mode, and judging by a recent survey we are all in trouble. Its results were announced on December 14, 1965 over CBS-TV. One third of those polled believed that we will soon be in World War III; one third said we should use nuclear weapons to shorten the war; fifty per cent said we should use the atom-bomb if China enters the war. And when we happen to be bombing just

Dr. Arthur Janov is a practicing psychologist. He writes a newspaper column on psychological problems in the California press.

Was it the intention of those conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy to carry out their plan in Dallas?

In order to link a conspiracy in New Orleans to an assassination in Dallas it is necessary to show that this is a possibility in terms of the timing of Oswald's movements and the timing of the announcement of Kennedy's visit to Dallas. If it is not possible to do this then one either has to postulate coincidence, or Oswald not being involved at all.

There are obviously considerable difficulties for any long range conspiracy plan, in view of the fact that details of Presidential movements are never given out very long in advance. To the extent that exact locations etc. are not known, practical details of a plan cannot be discussed; however the general outline of a plot could be discussed, for use in any one of a large number of locations, eg. the downtown area of whatever city the president happens to be driving through. Before discussing this further the following dates seem important:

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. Lee Harvey Oswald left New Orleans:  | Sep 25 |
| 2. Lee Harvey Oswald got job in TSBDD :   | Oct 16 |
| 3. Texas visit planned, (not announced):  | June 5 |
| 4. Texas visit announced in Dallas Times Herald:  | Sep 13 |
| 5. Visit confirmed by White House and announced both Dallas papers:   | Sep 26 |
| 6. Motorcade route planned:   | Nov 15 |
| 7. Speculative motorcade route published: (Times Herald)  | Nov 16 |
| 8: Definite motorcade route published (Times Herald & Mor. News)  | Nov 19 |
| 9. Announcement of visit in New Orleans papers:   | ??     |
| 10. Larry Schiller's statement at press conference. This was to the effect that there had been some talk, or rumor, of Kennedy's visit, one day prior to Oswald's departure for New Orleans, which was on April 24. <del>I did not check out Schiller's source on this; it seems very important, if true, but I do not see how it can be.</del> |        |

Thus, from the above dates, we see that Kennedy's visit to Dallas was mentioned in one Dallas paper ~~xxxxxx~~ 12 days before Oswald left New Orleans. On the other hand, this was an unconfirmed report, which the Morning News said the next day it could not confirm.

\* CE 1366 (vol XXII p. 618) contains the clipping from the Sep. 13 Times Herald. I now see that it also mentions: "On a visit to Dallas last April 23 Vice President Lyndon Johnson told the Times Herald he hoped the President would make such a visit to Texas. The Times Herald exclusively reported the proposed itinerary of the trip at that time."

The relevant issue of the Times Herald (presumably either April 23 or 24th) does not appear to be included in the Commission exhibits, which would seem to be an oversight, in view of Oswald's subsequent abrupt departure for New Orleans. Nor does this advance warning by LBJ merit a mention in the Report itself.

If we can therefore assume that Oswald went to New Orleans armed with the knowledge that at some stage later that year Kennedy would visit Dallas, we cannot assume that he knew either the precise route or that he would at that time be working in the Book Depository. It is indubitable that Oswald was working at that building before it was known that the motorcade would drive in front of it. Another point is that one cannot say that Oswald made an intelligent guess in assuming that any motorcade would come that way, because it is known that he attempted to get employment at several places before going to the TSBDD, and he did not go to the TSBDD on his own initiative, but on the initiative of Ruth Paine.

His employment at the TSBDD therefore constitutes an attack point for the critics of any conspiracy involving Oswald and planned before October 16th. The point is this: If any conspiracy utilised Oswald's presence in the TSBDD, either as Sole gunman, 2nd gunman, fall guy or whatever, this plan must have been developed after October 16th, because I do not think by any means can it be claimed that Oswald's employment in that building was pre-meditated.

Therefore a conspiracy hatched prior to October 16th must have been a vague plan between

Oswald and others to shoot the President from the streets or from buildings at which they were not employed. Oswald's subsequent employment at an ideally placed building must then be seen as a bonus to the plan, something that was not and could not have been foreseen.

In view of the fact that details of the conspiracy would, on this interpretation, have to have been worked out after October 16th, and preferably after Nov 19th, when it was known for sure that Kennedy would be driving past the building, then Oswald must at some late stage have been in contact with the co-conspirators, either by phone or by meeting them in person. If this is not assumed, then either Oswald was alone or he did not have anything to do with it at all. (In which case he was framed.)

If he was framed then someone knew who he was, where he worked, where his gun was, and in fact had had access to his gun. Also, if Oswald had nothing to do with the assassination, then ones whole reason for investigating his contacts etc. in New Orleans becomes pointless, except to the extent that people he knew in New Orleans may have framed him.

If it is assumed that he did make contact with co-conspirators in the days or weeks before the assassination, say while he was living at the rooming house in Oak Cliff, there is no evidence on record that such a meeting took place. Of course this does not prove that such a meeting did not take place, but at any rate it seems to be fairly well established that Oswald had no visitors and no phone calls at 1026 N. Beckley. Again this does not prove anything.

T. Bothell,  
National Archives,  
Washington DC  
April 8 67



M E M O R A N D U M

□ Potentially for  
THORNBERRY

April 19, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
FROM: RICHARD V. BURNES, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
RE: 4900 BLOCK OF MAGAZINE STREET

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Pursuant to recent assignment to determine the names of occupants and their respective professions from a period beginning late in 1962 through 1964, I submit the following Preliminary Report.

The sources of material used in this Preliminary Report are those presently found in our office and are in the 1964 New Orleans Address Telephone Directory (Red Book); the 1962 City of New Orleans Directory, and the 1964 City Directory.

The 1962 City Directory lists the following occupants and Municipal Numbers 4905 through 4919:

4905	LEE, Robert E.
4907	Vacant
4908	BRADLEY, Ronald L.
4910	SCHMITT, Cyril A.
4911	GARNER, Jesse J.
4914	LEGGIE, Saml M.
4915	MATRANA, Nick J.
4917	FAGOT, Herbert P.
4919	GENTRY, David F.
	BAUER, Raymond
rear	Vacant

The occupations of the above listed as found in the 1962 City Directory are as follows:

LEE, Robt E h4905 Magazine

~~BRADLEY, Ronald L~~ (Amparo C) radio opr  
United Fruit h4908 Magazine

SCHMITT, Cyril A (Cath J) bus opr NO Pub  
Serv H4910 Magazine

GARNER, Jesse J (Lena M) driver Yellow  
Cab H4911 Magazine

LEGGIO, Samuel M (Willian S), Dentist,  
Hours 8:30 AM to 11 AM, 2 PM to  
6 PM, 4914 Magazine, Tel Twin-  
brook 9-3551, h do

CHAPPUIS, Eug J (Mary A) meter repr City  
N4917 Magazine

GENTRY, David F (Antoinette B) int dec  
Twentieth Century Shop h4919  
Magazine apt D

HOGAN, Frank J (Shirley T) agt Strachan  
Ship Co h4919 Magazine apt F

The 1964 Red Book lists occupants of 4905 through 4919  
as follows:

4905	BETBEZE T D	899-4779
4908	CALLAHAN G A	891-2309
4910	SCHMITT C Mrs.	Tw-9-4956
4911	GARNER JJ	899-4244
4914	LEGGIO S M Dr	
	dntst	TW 9-3551
4914	del to occupant	
4915	GUERRA J	895-1298
4917	CHAPPUIS E	895-7891
4919	Apartment	
	GENTRY DF	899-6622
#E	HURTIG H	891-9548
#F	COURTURIER R	899-8110

These names and addresses were cross-checked against  
a 1964 City Directory which listed the occupations as follows:

BETBEZE, Thos D studt h3202 St. Charles av  
apt 1

CALLAHAN, Gerard A ( Lena P) mtrmn NO Pub  
Serv h4908 Magazine

SCHMITT, Cyril A (Cath J) bus opr NO Pub  
Serv h4910 Magazine

GARNER, Jesse J (Lena M) driver Yellow Cab  
H4911 Magazine

LEGGIO, Saml M dentist 4914 Magazine  
h do

GUERRA, J:

Jesse A (Betty W) Park Chester  
Shoe Repair Shop h5407 Music

John A (Rose M) pile driver h2523 N  
Claiborne ave.

Jos (Gloria C) stock clk Economical  
Supre Mkt h809 Jourdan Av

Jos III emp Economical Super Mkt  
r809 Jourdan Av

Jos A (Estella H) mtcemn Allvend  
Coffee r4721 Baronne

Jos H (Caroline S) h611 Deslonde

MATRANA, Nicholas B (Rita L) trucker 1000 8th  
h do

MATRANA, Nick A bldg mgr Internatl House  
r Jefferson Parish La

MATRANA, Nick E (Joan M) trucker 4829 Tulip  
h do

FAGOT, Herbert P (Beverly J) clk Schweg-  
mann Bros h4917 Magazine

GENTRY, David F. (Antoinette B) int dec  
Twentieth Century Shop h4919  
Magazine

BAUER, Raymond (Carmel D) studt h4919  
Magazine

The 1964 City Directory lists the following occupants  
and Municipal Numbers 4905 through 4919:

4905	Vacant
rear	RICO Louis
4907	Vacant
4908	CALLAHAN Gerard A
4910	SCHMITT Cyril A
4911	GARNER Jesse J
4914	LEGGIO Saml M
4915	FAGOT Herbert P
4917	CHAPPUIS Eug J
4919	Apartments
(D)	GENTRY David F
(E)	Vacant
(F)	HOGAN Frank J
rear	Vacant

The occupations of the above listed as found in the  
1964 City Directory are as follows:

RICO, Louis (Mae R) mach Buck Kreish  
Co h rear 4905 Magazine

CALLAHAN, Gerard A (Lena P) mtrmn NO Pub  
Serv h4908 Magazine

SCHMITT, Cyril A (Cath J) bus opr NO Pub  
Serv h4910 Magazine

GARNER, Jesse J (Lena M) driver Yellow Cab  
h4911 Magazine

LEGGIO, Saml M dentist 4914 Magazine  
h do

FAGOT, Herbert P (Beverly M) clk Schweg-  
mann's Bros h4915 Magazine

CHAPPUIS, Eug J (Mary A) meter repr City  
h4917 Magazine

GENTRY, David F (Antoinette B) int dec  
Twentieth Century Shop h4919  
Magazine apt D

HURTIG, Howard slsmn Stagg Ltd r2017  
Chestnut

COURTURIER, Richd W studt h10 Lark

Further investigation will be continued using sources  
and materials outside of this office and a Supplemental Report  
will follow.

*Richard V. Burnes*  
RICHARD V. BURNES

RVB/leb



NO 89-69 /cjo

2

He said that it appeared odd to him that a person who listed his occupation as a mechanic would choose the type of books which OSWALD read, and said the books were definitely of a higher type than those which the ordinary mechanic would read. Mr. LEICHER stated that there are no books in the Napoleon Avenue Branch dealing with fire-arms or ballistics.

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CR75

To Archives  
Re: Guy Banister

30 September 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: WILLIAM C. BOXLEY

RE: GUY BANISTER'S ASSOCIATIONS

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GEORGE ECKERT, of this office, in a search among his sources for information leading to the identity of the person doing GUY W. BANISTER'S wiretapping jobs for him, came up with the following information from a confidential informant:

1. HUGH WARD was an expert electronics man and photographer. Some of WARD'S negatives may still be in his laboratory, reportedly somewhere in the Slidell area.
2. Other BANISTER associates who reportedly did electronics work for him included NICK ROSS, now of the Labor Rackets Committee investigation staff, Baton Rouge; VERNON GERDES and JOE NEWBROUGH.
3. AARON KOHN of the MCC is believed to have obtained some of BANISTER'S files.
4. BANISTER, himself, was considered one of the FBI's greatest room search and electronics (bag) men. ECKERT'S source said that BANISTER gained intra-Bureau fame and J. EDGAR HOOVER'S undying gratitude for a World War II operation which he commanded in Mexico City--a "bag job" on the safe of the German Embassy, from which BANISTER is said to have obtained the code book of the German diplomatic service.
5. Because of the position in the Bureau and HOOVER'S confidence into which this coup elevated him, BANISTER was awarded the SAC job in Chicago and then "broke" with the Bureau in order to go into underground intelligence work; hence, his position with New Orleans police administration was a single step phase of "sterilizing" him from government connection, after which a slippage into the world of private detectives was the second phase of this long-range sterilization process.

His friends say they never believed he had actually separated himself from government service. They say he accepted private investigation "cases" for fees considerably under the going market price for similar services by other agencies, and that he maintained mysterious "connections" with sources which provided him technical assistance--e.g., master pass keys to any lock which it became necessary for him to bypass.

Note: Try to recall reason for Banister's visit to JG in (approx) early 1964. Also it about Ferris case?

*Note also: Banister in Mexico City.*



*Confirmed  
by another  
source.*

6. ECKERT'S source further stated that after his arrival in New Orleans and until his death, BANISTER had very strong connections to the Office of Naval Intelligence, through a man known only to the source as "K I R S H" (or Kersh or Kirsch), (FNU). "KIRSH" was believed to be tall and blonde.
7. Source also told ECKERT that BANISTER twice "bagged" the offices of AARON KOHN, because he (BANISTER) considered him a member of the Jewish underground movement.

*Banister orientation = Nazi.  
Confirmed by other data.*



10.41.63  
 "O.H. ... suggested to ...  
 because ..."

Re: LHO  
 To: Archives  
 Re: Oswald

10/11/63  
 No - see AA over -  
 Sal discussed: \$230./mo, with \$12.50/mo incr after 4 mos if does well -  
 No ~~vacation~~ vacation in 1964. -

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE Oct 14, 1963 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 433-54-3997

NAME Oswald Lee Harvey AGE 23 SEX male

PRESENT ADDRESS 2515 West 5th St Irving Texas

PERMANENT ADDRESS same as above Houston

PHONE NO. Bl 31628 OWN HOME  RENT  BOARD

DATE OF BIRTH Oct 8, 1940 HEIGHT 5-9 WEIGHT 150 COLOR OF HAIR Br. COLOR OF EYES Grey

MARRIED  SINGLE  WIDOWED  DIVORCED  SEPARATED

NUMBER OF CHILDREN one DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN WIFE OR CHILDREN none CITIZEN OF U. S. A. YES  NO

IF RELATED TO ANYONE IN OUR EMPLOY, STATE NAME AND DEPARTMENT n/a REFERRED BY newspaper report

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED within 6 mos. if possible

POSITION Office Justice DATE YOU CAN START 11/1/63 SALARY DESIRED \$1.50/mo.

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW? no IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE? no WHERE \_\_\_\_\_ WHEN \_\_\_\_\_

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	YEARS ATTENDED	DATE GRADUATED	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>Repton Hill</u> <u>Irving, Texas</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
HIGH SCHOOL	<u>Arlington Heights</u> <u>Ill. North</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL	<u>military clearance</u> <u>Det. 1st Lt. Charleston, S.C.</u>	<u>3 months</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Cost accounting</u> <u>clearing books</u> <u>posting cost</u>

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK Department Disc Card for "hot" ...  
ending 1959 (because he's not in yet)

WHAT FOREIGN LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK FLUENTLY? none READ \_\_\_\_\_ WRITE \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE U.S.M.C. RANK SGT PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL GUARD OR RESERVES Inactive Reserve

ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS (CIVIC, ATHLETIC, FRATERNAL, ETC) none

EXCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS THE NAME OR CHARACTER OF WHICH INDICATES THE RACE, CREED, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN OF ITS MEMBERS.

140. name on  
 "O.H. Se... suggested to  
 have moved to 1026 N. Barclay  
 because of "Bliss" habit like him"

Re: LHO

10/14/55 02-24 Male -  Trainee  
 No - see AA over -  
 Sal discussed: ~~fixed~~ \$230./mo, with \$12.50/mo incr after 4 mos if does well -  
 No ~~vacation~~ vacation in 1964. -

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE Oct 14, 1955 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 433-54-3937

NAME Crowley Leo Harvey AGE 23 SEX male

PRESENT ADDRESS 2515 West 5th St. Irving Texas

PERMANENT ADDRESS same as above

PHONE NO. BL 31628 OWN HOME  RENT  BOARD

DATE OF BIRTH Oct 18, 1932 HEIGHT 5'9" WEIGHT 150 COLOR OF HAIR brn. COLOR OF EYES green

MARRIED  SINGLE  WIDOWED  DIVORCED  SEPARATED

NUMBER OF CHILDREN one DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN WIFE OR CHILDREN none CITIZEN OF U. S. A. YES  NO

IF RELATED TO ANYONE IN OUR EMPLOY, STATE NAME AND DEPARTMENT n/a REFERRED BY newspaper report ad

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED Writer in a pro. or semi-pro. newspaper

POSITION Office Justice (7a is dead) DATE YOU CAN START 11/1/55 SALARY DESIRED \$1.50 Wk.

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW? no IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE? no WHERE WHEN

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	YEARS ATTENDED	DATE GRADUATED	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>Regen. West</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
HIGH SCHOOL	<u>Arlington Heights</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL	<u>military clearance school, Charleston, S.C.</u>	<u>3 months</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>cost accounting, cleaning, etc.</u>

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK "Draw the Discl Card for hist d" ending 1959 (caption h'd not rec'd yet)

WHAT FOREIGN LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK FLUENTLY? none READ WRITE

U. S. MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE U.S.M.C. 5th Inf. Div. 1st Lt. 1954-55 RANK SGT. PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL GUARD OR RESERVES Inactive National

ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS (CIVIC, ATHLETIC, FRATERNAL, ETC.) none since 2-4-55

EXCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS, THE NAME OR CHARACTER OF WHICH INDICATES THE RACE, CREED, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN OF ITS MEMBERS.

7/25/63 Same date as  
 "O.H. ... suggested to  
 have moved to 1026 N. ...  
 because ..."

Re: CHO

10/14/63 DL-24 Male - Training  
 No - 830 AM over -  
 Sal discussed: 1963 \$230./mo, with \$12.50/mo incr after 4 mos if does well -  
 No ~~vacation~~ vacation in 1964. -

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE Oct. 14, 1963 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 433-54-3957

NAME Crowell Leo Harvey AGE 23 SEX male

PRESENT ADDRESS 2515 West 5th St Irvine Texas

PERMANENT ADDRESS same as above Irvine Texas

PHONE NO. BL 31626 OWN HOME  RENT  BOARD

DATE OF BIRTH Oct 18, 1939 HEIGHT 5'9" WEIGHT 150 COLOR OF HAIR brn. COLOR OF EYES grey

MARRIED  SINGLE  WIDOWED  DIVORCED  SEPARATED

NUMBER OF CHILDREN one DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN WIFE OR CHILDREN none CITIZEN OF U. S. A. YES  NO

IF RELATED TO ANYONE IN OUR EMPLOY, STATE NAME AND DEPARTMENT n/a REFERRED BY newspaper report of

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED Writer in a pro. ...

POSITION Office Traffic DATE YOU CAN START 11/1/63 SALARY DESIRE \$1.50/mo

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW? no IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE? no WHERE WHEN

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	YEARS ATTENDED	DATE GRADUATED	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>Ryker Hill</u> <u>1st. North</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
HIGH SCHOOL	<u>Ardenwood Heights</u> <u>1st. North</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL	<u>military clearance</u> <u>Det. 4th. Co. 1st. S.C.</u>	<u>3 months</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>cost accounting</u> <u>financial</u> <u>publishing</u>

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK Research on Discl Card for hit ch  
ending 1959 (reason hit not rec'd yet)

WHAT FOREIGN LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK FLUENTLY? none READ WRITE

U. S. MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE USMC 1st. Lt. 1958-1961 RANK SGT PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL GUARD OR RESERVES Inactive Reservist

ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS (CIVIC, ATHLETIC, FRATERNAL, ETC) none 2-4x hit ch

EXCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS, THE NAME OR CHARACTER OF WHICH INDICATES THE RACE, CREED, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN OF ITS MEMBERS.

1950. Same as ...  
 "O.H. ... suggested to  
 have moved to 1326 N. ...  
 because ...

Re: LHO

12/14/55         Male -  Trainee  
 No - see AA over -  
 Sal discussed: \$230./mo, with \$12.50/mo incr after 4 mos if does well -  
 No ~~vacation~~ vacation in 1964. -

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE Oct 14, 1953 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 433-54-3957

NAME Crowell Leo Harvey AGE 23 SEX male

PRESENT ADDRESS 2515 West 5th St Irving Texas

PERMANENT ADDRESS same as above Texas

PHONE NO. Bl 31628 OWN HOME  RENT  BOARD

DATE OF BIRTH Oct 18, 1929 HEIGHT 5-9 WEIGHT 150 COLOR OF HAIR br. COLOR OF EYES gray

MARRIED  SINGLE  WIDOWED  DIVORCED  SEPARATED

NUMBER OF CHILDREN one DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN WIFE OR CHILDREN none CITIZEN OF U.S.A. YES  NO

IF RELATED TO ANYONE IN OUR EMPLOY, STATE NAME AND DEPARTMENT n/a REFERRED BY newspaper what a

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED Writer in a proc. ...

POSITION Office Traffic DATE YOU CAN START 2/1/54 SALARY DESIRED \$1.50 hr.

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW? no IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE? no WHERE WHEN

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	YEARS ATTENDED	DATE GRADUATED	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>Regina ...</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
HIGH SCHOOL	<u>Arlington Heights Ill</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>General Studies</u>
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL	<u>military clearance school Charleston, S.C.</u>	<u>3 months</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>cost accounting, chemical ...</u>

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK Draw the Dick Card for best ... ending 1959 (because he's not ...)

WHAT FOREIGN LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK FLUENTLY? none READ WRITE

U.S. MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE USMC RANK SGT PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL GUARD OR RESERVES Inactive Reserve

ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS (CIVIC, ATHLETIC, FRATERNAL, ETC.) none

EXCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS THE NAME OR CHARACTER OF WHICH INDICATES THE RACE, CREED, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN OF ITS MEMBERS.

To: Archives  
 Re: Oswald

FORMER EMPLOYERS (LIST BELOW LAST FOUR EMPLOYERS, STARTING WITH LAST ONE FIRST.)

DATE MONTH AND YEAR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	SALARY	POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM 30th 1960 4/19/63	active duty U.S.M.C (Three years)			
FROM June 1960 TO Aug. 1960	Ronald F. Sugar import-export firm	10.00 wk.	Office clerk	
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				

REFERENCES: GIVE BELOW THE NAMES OF THREE PERSONS NOT RELATED TO YOU, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

	NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	YEARS ACQUAINTED
1	Mrs. R. Paul	2517 W. 5th St.	Housewife	1 yr.
2	George Demopoulos	602 Duquesne	Engineer	"
3	Mrs. M. Blodgett	621 Marquis	Retired	11.

PHYSICAL RECORD:

LIST ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS none

WERE YOU EVER INJURED? no GIVE DETAILS

HAVE YOU ANY DEFECTS IN HEARING? no IN VISION? IN SPEECH?

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NOTIFY Maurice N. Oswald 2515 W. 5th St. PH. 316 28

I AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION. I UNDERSTAND THAT MISREPRESENTATION OR OMISSION OF FACTS CALLED FOR IS CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL. FURTHER, I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT MY EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NO DEFINITE PERIOD AND MAY, REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF PAYMENT OF MY WAGES AND SALARY, BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS NOTICE.

DATE Oct. 14, 1963

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

INTERVIEWED BY Wore Summer shirt but with tie. Very neat looking person

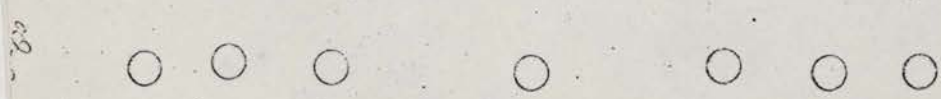
AA = IMPORTANT: although this man makes an excellent appearance & seems quite intelligent

REMARKS: he seemed unable to understand when I continually & clearly asked him for his honorable discharge card or papers for the latest (just ended) hitch - I believe he does not have & will not get such a paper or card - DO NOT CONSIDER FOR THIS REASON ONLY - W

NEATNESS	CHARACTER
PERSONALITY	ABILITY

HIRED FOR DEPT. POSITION WILL REPORT SALARY WAGES

APPROVED: 1. EMPLOYMENT MANAGER 2. DEPT. HEAD 3. GENERAL MANAGER



**FORMER EMPLOYERS** (LIST BELOW LAST FOUR EMPLOYERS, STARTING WITH LAST ONE FIRST.)

DATE MONTH AND YEAR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	SALARY	POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM 5 <sup>th</sup> 1960 TO 4 <sup>th</sup> 1963	active duty U.S.M.C (2 1/2 years)			
FROM June 1959 TO Sept. 1960	Gerald F. Lujack import-export firm	11.00 wk.	Office clerk	
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				

REFERENCES: GIVE BELOW THE NAMES OF THREE PERSONS NOT RELATED TO YOU, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

	NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	YEARS ACQUAINTED
1	Mrs. R. Paris	2517 W. 5 <sup>th</sup> St.	Housewife	1 yr.
2	Gregory DeMorseville	602 Duquesne	Engineer	"
3	Mrs. M. Gledese	621 Marquis	Retired	11.

**PHYSICAL RECORD:**

LIST ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS *none*

WERE YOU EVER INJURED? *no* GIVE DETAILS

HAVE YOU ANY DEFECTS IN HEARING? *no* IN VISION? IN SPEECH?

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NOTIFY *Marine M. Oswald* 2515 W. 5<sup>th</sup> St. PH. 316 28  
NAME ADDRESS PHONE NO.

I AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION. I UNDERSTAND THAT MISREPRESENTATION OR OMISSION OF FACTS CALLED FOR IS CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL. FURTHER, I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT MY EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NO DEFINITE PERIOD AND MAY, REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF PAYMENT OF MY WAGES AND SALARY, BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS NOTICE.

DATE *Oct. 14, 1963* SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

**DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE**

INTERVIEWED BY *More Summer shirt but with tie very neat looking*

AA = **IMPORTANT:** although this man makes an excellent appearance & seems quite intelligent, he seemed unable to understand when I continually & clearly asked him for his honorable discharge card or papers for the latest (just ended) hitch - I believe he does not have & will not get such a paper or card - **DO NOT CONSIDER FOR THIS REASON ONLY - W**

NEATNESS		CHARACTER	
PERSONALITY		ABILITY	

KIRED FOR DEPT. POSITION WILL REPORT SALARY WAGES

APPROVED: 1. EMPLOYMENT MANAGER 2. DEPT. HEAD 3. GENERAL MANAGER



FORMER EMPLOYERS (LIST BELOW LAST FOUR EMPLOYERS, STARTING WITH LAST ONE FIRST.)

DATE MONTH AND YEAR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	SALARY	POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM 5/27/1960	active duty			
TO 11/9/63	U.S.M.C. (Hawaii)			
FROM June 1959	Gerald F. Szajarski	40.00 wk.	Office boy	
TO Sept. 1960	import-export firm			
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				

REFERENCES: GIVE BELOW THE NAMES OF THREE PERSONS NOT RELATED TO YOU, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

	NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	YEARS ACQUAINTED
1	Mrs. R. Paule	2517 W. 5th St.	Housewife	1 yr.
2	Gregory Demoreville	602 Dickies	Engineer	"
3	Mrs. M. Gleason	621 Marais	Retired	"

PHYSICAL RECORD:

LIST ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS none

WERE YOU EVER INJURED? no GIVE DETAILS

HAVE YOU ANY DEFECTS IN HEARING? no IN VISION? IN SPEECH?

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NOTIFY Marnie M. Couvle 2515 W. 5th St. PL 31628  
NAME ADDRESS PHONE NO.

I AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION. I UNDERSTAND THAT MISREPRESENTATION OR OMISSION OF FACTS CALLED FOR IS CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL. FURTHER, I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT MY EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NO DEFINITE PERIOD AND MAY, REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF PAYMENT OF MY WAGES AND SALARY, BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS NOTICE.

DATE Oct. 14, 1963

SIGNATURE

*Marnie M. Couvle*

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

INTERVIEWED BY wore Summer shirt but with tie very neat looking

AA = IMPORTANT: although this man makes an excellent appearance & seems quite intelligent  
REMARKS: he seemed unable to understand when I continually & clearly asked him for his honorable discharge card or papers for the latest (just ended) hitch - I believe he does not have & will not get such a paper or card - DO NOT CONSIDER FOR THIS REASON ONLY - CW

NEATNESS		CHARACTER	
PERSONALITY		ABILITY	

HIRED FOR DEPT. POSITION WILL REPORT SALARY WAGES

APPROVED: 1. EMPLOYMENT MANAGER 2. DEPT. HEAD 3. GENERAL MANAGER



**FOREIGN EMPLOYERS** (LIST BELOW LAST FOUR EMPLOYERS, STARTING WITH LAST ONE FIRST.)

DATE MONTH AND YEAR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	SALARY	POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM <i>Sept 1950</i> TO <i>Feb 1963</i>	<i>active duty</i> <i>U.S.M.C (Three years)</i>			
FROM <i>June 1949</i> TO <i>Aug 1950</i>	<i>Gerald F. Lujanski</i> <i>import-export firm</i>	<i>U.S.C</i> <i>wk.</i>	<i>Office</i> <i>at 204</i>	
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				

REFERENCES: GIVE BELOW THE NAMES OF THREE PERSONS NOT RELATED TO YOU, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

	NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	YEARS ACQUAINTED
1	<i>Mrs. R. Paul</i>	<i>2517 W. 5th St.</i>	<i>Housewife</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>
2	<i>George Demorek</i>	<i>602 Dickson</i>	<i>Engineer</i>	<i>"</i>
3	<i>Mrs. M. Gledos</i>	<i>621 Marais</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>11.</i>

**PHYSICAL RECORD:**

LIST ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS *none*

WERE YOU EVER INJURED? *no* GIVE DETAILS

HAVE YOU ANY DEFECTS IN HEARING? *no* IN VISION? IN SPEECH?

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NOTIFY *Mrs. M. Gledos* *2517 W. 5th St.* *PL 316 28*  
NAME ADDRESS PHONE NO.

I AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION. I UNDERSTAND THAT MISREPRESENTATION OR OMISSION OF FACTS CALLED FOR IS CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL. FURTHER, I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT MY EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NO DEFINITE PERIOD AND MAY, REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF PAYMENT OF MY WAGES AND SALARY, BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS NOTICE.

DATE *Oct. 14, 1963* SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

INTERVIEWED BY *More Summer shirt but with tie very neat looking*  
AA = **IMPORTANT:** although this man makes an excellent appearance & seems quite intelli;  
REMARKS: *he seemed unable to understand when i continually & clearly asked him for his honorable discharge card or papers for the latest (just ended) hitch - I believe he doesnot have & will not get such a paper or card - DO NOT CONSIDER FOR THIS REASON ONLY - W*

NEATNESS		CHARACTER	
PERSONALITY		ABILITY	

HIRED FOR DEPT. POSITION WILL REPORT SALARY WAGES

APPROVED: 1. EMPLOYMENT MANAGER 2. DEPT. HEAD 3. GENERAL MANAGER





Lead file

Q: who went to Houston in February/March? Are vehicle transfer records chronologically filed there?

Here is flight plan. Check light colored station wagon bought in Houston, Texas in Feb. or Mar. (Wagon was 1959 model) of 1963. Check this wagon at Walkers on April 10th 1963 and at Garland Texas airport and on railroad parking lot behind book depository. (See Hollands testimony to Commission on this wagon.

(VI, p 24 set seq, Holland describes muddy foot prints on bumper of station wagon behind pickup fence)

copy to Alcock, Burns, Seaman, Bradley, Ivor & Novel

To: Archives: For new lead file

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

IL FLIGHT

PRIORITY INDICATOR	ADDR.	PASSENGER AND/OR ORIGINAL			
4-8-63		N63			
FILE NO. OF MESSAGE	A. TYPE OF FLIGHT PLAN	B. RADIO IDENTIFICATION	C. TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	D. PROPOSED/ACTUAL TIME OF DEPARTURE	
	VFR		OE55N4 31	1300	
E. AERODROME OF DEPARTURE, ROUTE, TRK, AIRSPEED(S), CRUISING LEVEL(S), ETE FOR WHITE SEGMENT, REPORTING POINT(S), AERODROME OF INTENDED LANDING					
HAMMOUD, LA 100K 7500 DIRECT GARLAND, TEX					
F. ALTERNATE AERODROME	G. ETE TO AERODROME OF INTENDED LANDING	H. FUEL		I. ANY OTHER PERTINENT (CONTROL) INFORMATION	
ORLAS	3-20	HOURS	MINUTES		
		5	30		
J. TRANSMITTING FREQUENCIES	K. NAVIGATION AND APPROACH AIDS (USE CODE NUMBER)	L. TOTAL NUMBER PERSONS ABOARD	M. NAME OF PILOT IN COMMAND	N. IDENTITY OF OPERATOR (if necessary)	
		1	J. J. J. J. J.		

\* Navigation and Approach Aids Code Numbers: 1-ILS; 2-DECTRA; 3-DECCA; 4-DME; 5-VOR; 6-GEE; 7-LORAN; 8-RADIO COMPASS

Supplementary Data—Not to be transmitted

COLOR OF AIRCRAFT	ADDRESS OF PILOT IN COMMAND OR AIRCRAFT HOME BASE	MISCELLANEOUS (for Station Use)
RED-W	NOLA	HIDELL LAMBERT 2142

SEE REVERSE

Form FAA-398.1 (4-61)

Q: why is number of plane blanked out?  
Review LHO time-schedule for April 8th.

M E M O R A N D U M

February 29, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: GARY SANDERS, Investigator  
RE: PERSONS LIVING IN 4900 BLOCK MAGAZINE ST.  
SUBJECT: JAMES W. MOONEY  
\*\*\*\*\*

*(P: Possible Shady  
connection?)*

JAMES W. MOONEY, a geologist for the Mobil Oil Company, was arrested in Jefferson Parish during a raid on a homosexual party at 300 Edenborn Street. (see attachment)

The following information was obtained from the 1962 and 1964 New Orleans City Directories.

1 9 6 2

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Name &amp; Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
White	878	James W. Mooney 4921 Magazine St. Apt. C.	Geologist Mobil Oil Co.
White	841	Joan L. Mehl 1139 Royal St. Apt. C.	Stewardess Eastern Airlines
Green	363	4921 Vacant	
Green	494	Joan L. Mehl 1139 Royal St., Apt. C.	

1 9 6 4

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Name &amp; Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
White	906	James W. Mooney 4921 Magazine St. Apt. C.	Geologist Mobil Oil Co.
White	870	John V. Mehl 4921 Magazine St. Apt. c.	No occupation liste.
Green	360	4921 Magazine St. Apt. C. Joan V. Mehl	
Green	494	1139 Royal St., Apt. C. Vacant	

Criminal Division  
Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office  
ARREST REPORT

JEFF 1311  
103 886

ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_  
DISTRICT: East.

SURNAME: MOONEY      FIRST NAME: JAMES      MIDDLE NAME: WILLIAM      DATE: 2/25/62.  
TIME: 0000 Hrs.

ADDRESS: 4921 Magazine ST.      CITY: NewOrleans      STATE: La.

CHARGE: Disturbing the Pwace.      WHERE ARRESTED: 3000 Edenborn.

BIRTHPLACE	BIRTHDATE	AGE	COLOR	SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR
Tulsa Okla.	4/17/27	34	W	M	6'2"	190	Brn.	Brn.

OCCUPATION: Geol.      COMPLEXION: Fair      SCARS AND MARKS: N.V.

WITNESS	ADDRESS
Capt. LeBlanc	J.P.S.O.
Dep. Reggio	J.P.S.O.
Det. Guidry	J.P.S.O.
Det. Bajon	J.P.S.O.

TO BE CHARGED BY: CHECK ONE

WARRANT       ARRESTING OFFICER       CRIMINAL DIVISION       COMPLAINANT

FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION      JEFFERSON PARISH NO.      FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NO.

DETAILS OF ARREST:

For Details see Arrest Report on James L. DeWinter. U

\$150.00 by Boutall 2/25/62. 0130 Hrs.

Posted Bond 2/25/62. 0130 Hrs. (Stuyvesant Ins. Co.)

Ret. 4/5/62.

Rel. 2/25/62. 0130 hrs.      Sgt. Habeney.

*Charges filed 3/9/62, C.R.A.*

Sgt. Habeney.  
DESK SERGEANT

DP: Date of  
"Lo's gun" arrived  
at Dallas P.O.

Post 12/14/63  
Archives L.O. File

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ssible 250,  
ss impres-  
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lease from  
1959. The  
like getting  
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He told reporters he then went on to  
read Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*. "It was,"  
he said, "what I'd been looking for. It  
was like a very religious man opening the  
Bible for the first time."

After his interview with the press in  
Moscow, Oswald seemed to fade from  
public view. The American embassy in  
Moscow delayed formal acceptance of  
his renunciation of U.S. citizenship to  
give him time to think it over. Then, for  
some reason, Russia declined to confer  
Soviet citizenship on him, although he  
was told he could stay as a resident alien.  
He moved to Minsk and found a job.

### More disillusionment

But Oswald's new religion of Marxism  
failed to satisfy him. Sixteen months after  
entering the Soviet Union, he initiated  
efforts to return home, only to find that  
the Soviets refused to expedite an exit  
visa. Two months later, Oswald complicat-  
ed his problems by marrying a Rus-  
sian girl named Marina Nicholaevna,  
a pharmacist in Minsk. Then he dis-  
covered that the Marine Corps, because  
of his attempt to renounce his U.S.  
citizenship, had issued him an "unde-  
sirable" discharge, and his irritations  
grew. On January 30, 1962, he wrote an  
angry letter to John Connally in Fort  
Worth, not realizing at the time that  
Connally had resigned his post as Sec-  
retary of the Navy weeks before to run  
for the governorship of Texas. In his letter  
Oswald promised that he would "employ  
all means to right this gross mistake or  
injustice to a bona fide [sic] U.S. citizen  
and ex-serviceman." He had gone to live  
in Russia, he wrote, "much in the same  
way as E. Hemingway resided in Paris."

Two weeks after that his wife gave birth  
to a daughter. The couple named the  
baby June Lee.

On May 24, 1962, the State Depart-  
ment renewed Oswald's U.S. passport,  
confirmed his citizenship and lent him  
\$435.71 to purchase passage home. The  
Oswalds left Rotterdam on June 4.

It was a warm, bright afternoon, June  
13, 1962, when the Holland-America  
Line steamship *Maasdam* lowered its  
gangplank in Hoboken, N.J., and Lee  
Oswald set foot on American soil again.  
But the country had never heard of  
Oswald then, and Americans had their  
minds on other things. In Texas a man  
named Billie Sol Estes was testifying be-  
fore a grand jury. In New York the movie  
*Lolita* was opening to mixed reviews. In  
Washington the President of the United  
States was lunching with President  
Roberto F. Chiari of Panama.

It seems hard to believe that Lee  
Oswald had any idea at the time that his  
fate and President Kennedy's were to  
collide 17 months later on a street in  
Dallas. Most likely Oswald felt only that  
he was coming home again, after still  
another failure to find his niche in life,  
to try once more to make a new start.

Moving his family to Dallas, Oswald  
worked at various jobs—starting, as  
usual, better than he ended. But some-  
how he managed to repay the State  
Department loan. In January of this  
year he was hired as a trainee with the  
Dallas advertising typographic firm of  
Jaggars, Chiles and Stoval.

In May, 1963, Lee Oswald lost his job.  
His explanation to associates was "they

didn't have enough work." But there was  
another reason. Said Bob Stoval, presi-  
dent of the firm, "He was supposed to  
learn how to make photographic prints,  
but he wasn't competent. He was dis-  
charged. Then Stoval added, in a now-  
familiar refrain, "He was a quiet person.  
He didn't have much to say to anybody.  
I guess he was a bit strange in that way."

The quiet man, the orderly person, the  
strange fellow—these were words some  
people used to describe Lee Oswald to  
the end. But beginning in (May) of this  
year more people began to see a glint of  
steel beneath the calm and soft exterior.  
Lee Oswald took his wife and child to  
New Orleans, where they rented an apart-  
ment at 4911 Magazine Street.

"He had a military manner, walked  
very erect, looked straight ahead and  
never paid any attention to anyone," said  
his landlord, Jesse James Garner. And he  
had ordered a gun—an Italian 6.5 rifle,  
later fitted with telescopic sights, for which  
he paid a Chicago mail-order house \$12.78.  
The rifle was sent to a Dallas post-office  
box, addressed to "A. Hidell."

Another person who knew him in New  
Orleans, Mrs. Doris Eames, a next-door  
neighbor, remembered, "He wouldn't  
associate with anybody, never had any  
friends. No one ever came there to visit.  
He would never return a greeting, so  
people stopped greeting him. His little  
wife was just the opposite. She seemed  
very friendly—except when he was  
around. He didn't seem to want her to  
mix with anyone."

For two months in New Orleans Os-  
wald held a job as a maintenance worker  
in a coffee-processing plant. Then again  
he was dismissed. "He simply wasn't  
doing the job," his boss said. "He was  
bright, quiet, but often tough to find."

One place where Oswald was not diffi-  
cult to find in New Orleans, according  
to singer Connie T. Kaye, was the city's  
French Quarter. "He used to hang out in  
the Bourbon House," she recalled. "And  
sometimes he'd go to the bar at Pat  
O'Briens, where I work. When the crowd  
was heavy, he'd push in where the twin  
pianos are and see the show without buy-  
ing a drink. I had a run-in with him a  
couple of months ago. I have a gag in my  
routine, something about 'Castro that

Bastro.' That gets a laugh. Well, this  
particular time, after the show, I went  
over to the Bourbon House, and Oswald  
came up to me and said, 'What are you  
using that line for? What are you knock-  
ing Castro for?' I knew from the way he  
looked that I was dealing with a character  
so I got up and left."

But Oswald was not just another French  
Quarter character. On June 24 he applied  
for a passport—for use, he said, in the  
late fall—to travel in the Soviet Union,  
England, France, Germany, Holland,  
Finland, Italy and Poland as a "photog-  
rapher." Despite his previous record in  
foreign travel he was—inexplicably—  
issued the passport the next day. Six weeks  
later he provided another glimpse of a  
new and different Oswald. He made an  
attempt to pass as a double agent.

Carlos Bringuier, a fiercely anti-Castro  
Cuban exile, recalls, "I met him around  
August fifth. He came to our office to ask  
in what way he could help us fight Castro.  
He wanted information about the activi-  
ties of the Student Directorate. He said  
he was an ex-Marine with experience in  
guerrilla warfare and gave me a Marine  
guidebook with his name on it."

Bringuier gave Oswald nothing. At  
first he thought that Oswald was a se-  
cret agent who had been sent from the  
CIA or the FBI to infiltrate the exile or-  
ganization and gather intelligence infor-  
mation about their anti-Castro activities.

Four days later a friend ran into Brin-  
guier's office to say that an American citi-  
zen was distributing pro-Communist lit-  
erature on Canal Street. Bringuier hurried  
to the scene. "I was shocked," he said.  
"It was Oswald. He had one sign that  
said VIVA FIDEL and another that read  
HANDS OFF CUBA. He tried to shake  
hands with me, but I refused and called  
him a traitor. We had a small fight, be-  
cause we got all his propaganda and we  
threw it up in the air."

During the fight, Oswald displayed a  
steel nerve. "He saw I was trying to hit  
him, so he put his arms down and said,  
'OK, Carlos. If you want to hit me, hit  
me.' But I thought if I hit him, he would  
appear as the victim, so I didn't."

The brief skirmish and the resulting  
publicity attracted the attention of news-

(Text continued on page 26)



Moments after the shooting police swarm into the building from which the firing had come.

L.O.

Woods  
Bopley  
Scandia  
Bethall - L.C. file  
Chow  
also in Thornley file

MEMORANDUM

November 14, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator  
RE: HEIGHTS OF THE OSWALDS

\*\*\*\*\*

You wanted to know when OSWALD was how tall where. Here goes. This list is far from complete, but I'll give you what I've gotten together.

✓ Vol. XX, p.277: PRISCILLA JOHNSON (notes in Russia in 1959) says OSWALD was 5'11", hair brown, eyes grey, 150 lbs.

→ Vol. XI, p.89: KERRY THORNLEY describes OSWALD as being about 5'5", 140 lbs., possibly 130. Grey or blue eyes. Hair tending to bald a little on each side. Sloppy habits.  
p. 103: "I had no idea he was from Texas...At that time I don't recall him having a Texas accent either."

→ Vol. XI, p.221: PAMELA MUMFORD (speaking of recognizing OSWALD from the picture on television and how her traveling companion recognized him): "But she said the thinning hair on the top, the thinning, curly, wiry hair." This was the 1963 Mexico trip.

✓ Vol. XVI, p.622: OSWALD's application for Albert Schweitzer College (written by him): Under "land of birth," he answers "America." Ordinarily an American would put "U.S.A." His height on this application he gives as 5'11", weight, 160.

→ Vol. XVI, p.483: Application for Texas driver's license: height 5'9", weight 146 lbs.

Vol. IX, p.238: GEO. DeMOHRENSCHILDT told GEORGE BOUHE, "Don't be scared of him (OSWALD). He is just as small as you are." MR. JENNER then said, "Yes, but GEORGE BOUHE is a small man..."

Vol. XVIII, p.388: MARGUERITE OSWALD described her son LEE as 5'10"; 165 lbs.; eyes blue; hair, light brown, wavy. This was a description given in 1960, and she had last seen him when he had got his hardship discharge and come home for a couple of days. (MARGUERITE is a tiny woman and any man of 5'10" or 11" would look large to her) I can't tell from this report of FAIN's where MARGUERITE got the description -- from a document or from her memory.

→ Vol. XXVI, p.7: Port Case Record Face Sheet made at time of LHO arrival back in New York, June 13, 1962: "Slim, 5'6".  
p.8: "Upon boarding ship I tried to locate MR. OSWALD and his family. He was already cleared by Immigration and Naturalization Service, MR. JOHNSON, Immigration Inspector in charge, was interested to know how we came to know of this case. I explained to him regarding H.E.W. contact. He did not elaborate further on the subject but appeared curious."

p.9: second column: "Grey suit, light blue tie, about 5½ ft. tall."

Vol. XXIII, p.741: Application for employment, July 13, 1962: height 5'9"

p.743: Selective Service Reg. card: Height: 5'11" hair brown, eyes blue, weight 150. Date of this is Sept. 14, 1959

p.744: Report of transfer or discharge: height 71". This is dated October 12, 1959.

p.745: Application for employment at Goldrings in N.O.: Height 5'9" I find it interesting that under "In case of Accident send word to", he gives the MURRET's address, but gives the name "OSWALD" and "parents' as the relationship.

p.747: Application for employment, Oct. 15, 1963: Height 5'9"

p.752: Application for employment, Oct. 4, 1963 (this was after he came back from Mexico and stayed at the Y.M.C.A. on the night of the 3rd and before he appeared out in Irving): Height: 5'9"

p.753: Application for employment in New Orleans: Height 5'9"

p.819: Passport, June 25, 1963: Height 5'11"

Vol. XIX, p.584: Medical Examination in September 1959 (in service) Height 71", weight 150, hair brown, eyes grey. His build is given as medium (rather than slender). This examination was on his release from active duty. This 5'11" Marine then went and got a passport on which his height still is 5'11", shows up in Russia and has pictures taken with MARINA who is a little girl -- just over five feet tall. His pictures do not show him towering over her as he would if he were the same person who had been in the Marines. PRISCILLA JOHNSON, the newspaper woman who interviewed a "LEE HARVEY OSWALD", reports him as 5'11" with brown hair and grey eyes. It is interesting that the taller OSWALD is the grey-eyed one and the shorter has blue eyes. This is a pretty consistent pattern thru the descriptions. MARGUERITE describes him as blue-eyed and having light brown wavy hair. The OSWALD who entered the United States at New York was 5'6" and couldn't possibly be 5'11" -- even allowing for a couple of inches' mistake.

*Photo does include show as "short" Oswald*

Vol. XIX, p.615: on enlistment physical exam (1956) he is 68" (or 5'8"), weight 131. He probably grew a little bit after entering the service because he was just a young kid when he went in.

Vol. XVII, p.730: Report of JOHN FAIN says that the following description of OSWALD was obtained through observation and interrogation: "...Height 5'11", eyes grey, hair brown," This report is dated June 26, 1962 at Fort Worth.

So we have a 5'6" OSWALD coming back to the U.S., going to ROBERT's house at Fort Worth, and growing 5 inches in time to be observed by JOHN FAIN 13 days later! If you really want to know what I think, it is that ROBERT knew this returning defector was not really LEE and this is what his problem was the night of the assassination when he found it necessary to take such a long drive to think things out. He knew things were far more complicated than they appeared on the surface. How much a part he played in the original scheme, I don't know, but he says a couple of interesting things that point in that direction.

Vol. XIX, p.397: Texas Employment Commission, Oct. 1962: 5'9", Weight 150

Vol. XVIII, p.482: Let me throw this in here as long as I just now came across it and may forget it. This thing is apparently MARINA's own description of herself. You will notice that it says "Height: 150(?)cm.(5 feet)". See if you can read the original on the opposite page. It's awfully pale in my book.

Vol. XVIII, p.437: Here is a peculiar mistake under No. 3. New Orleans, Texas, is given as place of birth. This mistake of Texas as place of birth occurs one other place and that is in the Marine records (Donabedian Exh. #1), Vol. XIX, p.607, at the very bottom of the page.

OSWALD himself wouldn't have made this mistake, but a foreign fellow impersonating him might have.

Vol. XVIII, p.161: Passport (1959) Height 5'11", Brown hair, grey eyes.

Vol. XVIII, p.143: The last paragraph of this letter contains an interesting statement. Rusk, the writer of the latter says, "It is assumed that there is no doubt that the person who has been in communication with the Embassy is the person who was issued a passport in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD." !!!!

Vol. XXII, p.828: New Orleans Police Department Bureau of Identification, Aug. 14, 1963, on occasion of arrest. Height 5'9", Eyes brown, complexion ruddy, weight 136. There is an affidavit by MARTELLO (Vol. XI. p.471) in which he says that on arrest of a person he is simply asked questions about his height and weight, but that on booking of a person he is measured and weighed. I think that it is interesting that such an affidavit was even taken on the subject. Someone besides me noticed all this height business but chose to skip over it.

I know that this is erratically written. If I had gotten it done in any order, Heaven knows when I would have gotten the information to you. I suggest you go thru this taking all the 5'9" 's and their dates and then all the 5'11" 's. You will see that a fellow who went into the Marines at 5'8" came out (supposedly) grown to 5'11" in September 1959. He then applied for a passport on which his height is still 5'11". I find no description of his height while in Russia (I may have missed something) except for the PRISCILLA JOHNSON thing. A 5'6" LEE OSWALD comes back to the United States in 1962, becomes 5'11" when interviewed by JOHN FAIN and then shrinks from then on until his passport of June 1963 when he sprouts the other two inches again.

What this all means is anybody's guess. My guess is that the impersonation started in the Marines. KERRY THORNLEY said the OSWALD he knew was about 5'5", so let's say that he knew the LEE HARVEY OSWALD who went into the Marines as 5'8" (but looked smaller). Bill Boxley (sp?) said that the CIA has successfully put over impersonations so that even mothers are fooled. Please remember, Harold, that MARGUERITE wanted to believe that her son had come back to her. She was crushed when he defected and needed to believe that he had seen the error of his ways and had

returned. Remember, too, that "LEE" stayed with her for a very short time after he came back. My idea is that, since she is a very sharp woman and had already noticed the difference in the texture of his hair, he realized that it was dangerous to stay around her. She might at any time see thru the imposture. He stayed away from her completely for a year. A lesser woman could be fooled, but not our MARGUERITE. She has her eyes open to a lot of things that a wide-eyed little "Mom" might not see. She was dangerous to him and he knew it. MARINA knew it, too.

Hope this gives you a little something to chew on. I'm going to have to stop now and get ready for weekend company. My sister and her husband who live in Chicago are to be here for a couple of days and I haven't done a thing about getting ready for them.

Take care of yourselves. Will try to get to the Kim Philby letters in a few days. I wish you would get the book, "The Spy I Married", by Eleanor Philby so that when I write this stuff to you, you can look it up in the book.



To: Archives

Re: LHO

Copy to: Buxley

M E M O R A N D U M

May 28, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney  
RE: Interview with PAUL TAYLOR, 4110½ Freret Street

TAYLOR informed us that he had been interviewed twice before regarding his meeting LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Thompson's Restaurant on St. Charles Avenue, once by our office and once by two men who said they were from the Federal government, sometime after the Garrison investigation became public.

He said that at the time he met OSWALD at Thompson's Restaurant he, TAYLOR, was driving a Yellow Cab and it was on one of his stops at Thompson's for coffee that he first met OSWALD. He said OSWALD always had on a white shirt and black tie and for that reason he assumed that he was a cab driver. He said these three or four meetings with OSWALD were spread over about a period of a month and were sometime during the Summer of 1963. He said one day he happened to be drinking coffee and saw this individual sitting at the table next to him and just nodded and said hello and OSWALD said hi and he then said, "How's it going" or something to that effect and OSWALD said, "All right." He said the three or four times that he did see OSWALD at Thompson's this was about the extent of the conversation between them, just a casual hello and a friendly question or two relating to the weather or so forth. He said that the two men that came to see him first called him at the Yellow Cab company and then came to see him at Thompson's Restaurant. He said one man showed him a Federal identification card and the other man showed him a blue card with red letters on it signifying that he was with the CIA. He said the CIA man had also said that he was an ex-Marine. The two Federal men generally asked him questions relating to OSWALD and about the times that he saw him at Thompson's, wanting to know if he was with anybody or had mentioned anybody's name. TAYLOR told them no, and that his meetings with OSWALD were pure coincidence. TAYLOR told them that he did not know the person's name was LEE HARVEY OSWALD as he never had the occasion to ask his name. TAYLOR said that he immediately recognized the picture of OSWALD in the newspaper after the assassination as the person he had seen at Thompson's about three or four times. TAYLOR said that OSWALD was always alone and never mentioned anybody's name and only exchanged pleasantries. He said the three or four times that he did see OSWALD he would say it was around 2:30 or 3:00 in the afternoon. He said he has no idea how the two Federal men found out that he had ever seen OSWALD but he believes that a person named BOB GUSMAN who is a forest ranger and who always hangs out around Thompson's may have been the person who told the government that he did see OSWALD.

TAYLOR said he found out from the newspaper that OSWALD lived up in the 4900 block of Magazine and that his landlord was JESSE GARNER. He knows GARNER from driving a cab.

Page -2-

While looking through our pictures TAYLOR said that he doesn't recognize pictures of BANISTER or SHAW or THORNLEY even though he says THORNLEY looks quite a bit like LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He says that he believes he has seen BECKHAM, NOVEL and BRINGUIER in Thompson's from time to time, never together, always alone.

M E M O R A N D U M

September 26, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: WILLIAM C. BOXLEY,  
RE: Interview with PRESTON BARZ, regarding ROBERT PERRIN

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On Tuesday, September 24, 1968, at 4:00 P.M., accompanied by JOEL PALMER, and immediately upon leaving an interview with DICK BENNETT, we located PRESTON BARZ, Negro, 55-60 years of age, at his residence, 1806 Seventh Street, New Orleans, La.

BARZ appeared very alert mentally, answered questions readily and concisely, or stated that he didn't know the answer. Several times he rejected opportunities to embellish or glamorize his story, and seemed very sure of the answers he gave.

BARZ said that a few days before his death, PERRIN told him (BARZ) that MRS. PERRIN ("I didn't know whether she was his wife or girl friend," BARZ explained) had gone to Baton Rouge in the family car, and asked BARZ if he could ride home with him. BARZ said that he took PERRIN to a corner of St. Charles Street each evening for "two or three evenings." Then, on the night of his death (August 27, 1962), PERRIN asked BARZ to stop by a drug store en route home, and he (PERRIN) came out shortly with a small 'drug store type' sack. BARZ said that the store had been the Walgreen's Drugstore in the shopping center about 3½ blocks down Airline Highway toward New Orleans from Labarre Road. (The Crescent Shopping Center, where that Walgreen's was has been closed).

BARZ said that PERRIN was in his usual good humor all the way home, talking of his liking for taking baths in a tub of water cooled by a chunk of ice, and telling of having belonged to a club 'back north' where members swam in winter. On the night of the 27th, BARZ said, PERRIN asked him (BARZ) if he would pick him up next morning (the first time he had requested a ride to work). BARZ said that PERRIN told him not to wait past 7:00 A.M. for him. BARZ said that at no time had he detected any air of depression about PERRIN but that he had expressed a 'natural' expectation of his wife's returning soon from Baton Rouge. BARZ does not recall her being gone more than "two or three or four days" compared to BENNETT's recollection of two or three weeks.

BARZ described PERRIN as being about 6 feet tall, weighing close to 200 pounds. He said that PERRIN began work each day by stripping off his shirt and working without it. He recalled a deep scar on the left side of PERRIN's stomach, which, he said, PERRIN told him was an old bayonet (or knife) wound. He said that PERRIN never spoke of any gun-running or guerilla warfare activity. BARZ said that he could remember NO tattoos anywhere on PERRIN's exposed upper body. He said that PERRIN smoked cigarettes, "Camels, I think." BARZ also remembered that PERRIN used to drink two quarts of milk daily. "He would bring in two quarts every day, and get an old bucket and chip some ice in it, and he would drink along on one quart all morning, and then he'd start in on the other one in the afternoon," BARZ said.

*Re: [unclear]  
Tom  
Dunbar*

BARZ described PERRIN as a fine man, quiet, but good natured. He does not recall his having missed work prior to his death, and remembers he worked at Crescent for more than six months, but not a full year. He said that PERRIN never intimated his wife was a prostitute or that she was working for him. BARZ recalled that on the morning PERRIN's body was discovered (August 28, 1968) BENNETT had asked BARZ, "Where's BOB today?" Later, after receiving a telephone call, BENNETT left about 10:00 A.M., and when he returned, said to BARZ: "Bob's down there in the morgue, that's where he is."

BARZ could not remember ever having seen PERRIN use a nasal inhaler. He did recall, however, that PERRIN had a manner of lifting his head far back on his neck when he spoke as if such a stance might alleviate a nasal or esophagal blockage to his speech.

# Winnipeg Free Press

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Mr. William R. Martin,  
Assistant District Attorney,  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Martin,

Following is the promised memorandum on a few Canadian leads in your case against Clay Shaw.

The affidavit from the Winnipeg man who overheard the conversation at the airport is being made this week and will reach you later.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell, of 1099 Eastlawn, Sarnia, Ontario, who wrote your office about an eyewitness to the Dallas shooting, cannot provide any more information on the subject. The eyewitness, Liberty magazine editor Norman Similas, is unavailable. Liberty magazine was published by Consolidated Press until 1964 when it was sold to another company and folded after a few issues. When it wound up its operations, Mr. Similas was writing a serial on his experiences in Dallas and in the last issue Mr. Similas said the next issue, which never appeared, would carry a picture taken of shots being fired at Kennedy. I made some enquiries regarding the sudden collapse of the publication, but people in the business seem to be convinced that it was genuine financial trouble. "They went broke," as one spokesman put it. Mr. Similas can't be located at the moment. A relative, Helen Similas of Toronto (probably an estranged wife or a mad sister) doesn't want to talk about him at all and becomes irritated when someone mentions his name. The people he formerly worked with have lost track of him. His name has been mentioned, however, by Ramparts magazine and other critics of the Warren report as one of a list of witnesses never interviewed by the Warren commission. Ramparts misspelled his name quite badly.

Mr. Keith Allen, 40, a Seattle accountant whose mother lives at 1189 Matthews Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia (the address listed in Shaw's notebook) is a service buddy of your man. He's single and probably queer, but the last time he's seen Shaw was 20 years ago. They've been exchanging Christmas cards since. Mr. Allen has never heard of Kootenay Bay.

Kootenay Bay, B.C. June-September (1963) seems a very mysterious notation. The place is in the interior mountainous country of B.C. on the shore of a lake. A ferry runs across the lake to Kootenay Bay and one can also reach the place from the south, from the U.S. by narrow, winding mountain road. There is one motel in the town, the Mary Ann motel, but it doesn't seem to have a telephone. There are also camp grounds and cabins and the whole area is a prime tourist region in the summer, especially from June to September.

Winnipeg Free Press

Mr. Larry Rogers, 25, of the St. James Town apartments in downtown Toronto (his aunt and uncle live at 43 Warlock Crescent, Willowdale, Ont. which was the address listed in Shaw's notebook) also seems queer. He doesn't have a job, but is in the position to travel extensively, throw big parties and generally live it up. Has made several trips to London, England, where he chummed around with Shaw and a group of decadent Englishmen which included the former manager of Christine Keeler. He first met Shaw shortly before the Kennedy assassination, but he doesn't want to say where. In March of this year he went to Dallas "to visit friends" and in April to New Orleans for the same reason. He intended to look Shaw up while he was there, but later decided not to. He last saw him in London in 1966. He knew Shaw as a very bright person, who loved London, the theatre and big parties. He calls Shaw a "masochist." Rogers doesn't think Shaw had anything to do with an assassination ~~xx~~ of the president of the United States, because Shaw didn't care about politics and "didn't give a damn about the whole United States." He says he feels "badly" for Shaw because Shaw is a "fun-loving fellow who likes a great time, likes to drink and likes to spend money."

This is the information I have gathered so far. If anything sounds interesting I can pursue these things further, of course. It would probably be easier for me as a Canadian newspaperman than for you as a New Orleans prosecutor. I have not yet written any story on the things discussed above for the newspaper, but I hope you will keep in mind that I am always interested in a story when something develops. I'll play ball with you any way you like, whatever confidential information you have that you don't want published but that might help me in tying up loose ends will be safe with me.

I might add that I am professionally as well as personally interested in helping your investigation any way I can. What you are doing in New Orleans takes a great deal of courage. It is probably the most difficult job a district attorney has ever undertaken in this century but it has to be done ~~xx~~ for history's sake. I sincerely hope you succeed.

Always at your service,



Pieter VanBennekom  
c/o Free Press,  
Editorial Dept.,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Canada

tel. 204-WN39345

Jan Rups  
Foreign Correspondent

F. Archwiz  
(Bethell)  
"Nazi" file? / "Shaw" file  
Post Office Box 1408  
Charlottesville, Va. 22902

To: Mr. Jim Garrison,  
District Attorney,  
Criminal Courts Building,  
2700 Tulane Avenue,  
NEW ORLEANS, La.

August 20, 1967

Dear Mr. Garrison,

Yesterday I received a letter from my Associate Editor, Mr. J.G.Heitink in Amsterdam (the Netherlands), containing the following information:

"The notebook of Clay Shaw has provided a noteworthy fact. It contains the name of Thomas Weil, 17 Rue de Ponthieu. According to my information, this man is closely associated with the people, who, using the company name of Gebrüder Weil, during (the period of) 1946 to 1948 managed a sort of banking establishment in Frankfurt (Germany), which opened bank accounts in several European countries in a number of banks for Russian agents.

"Early in 1949, if my memory serves me well, this business was rolled up. After that, members of the Weil family have spread all over Europe and did not appear in the news anymore. Needless to say, this information is as confidential as the notebook itself, about which Mr. Garrison does not want any publicity yet. For confirmation of my suspicions concerning Weil, I have requested information from a French relation, who is on vacation until September 2nd, however.

"About Mr. Nico van der Bos from Vinkeveen nothing could be ascertained, neither in his favor nor to his disadvantage."

The words between parentheses in the above translation from the Dutch are my own additions. If you should be interested in a photostat of the letter, or even the original, with or without a notarized complete translation, I shall be more than glad to send it to you.

I am sure, information concerning the other names will be forthcoming shortly.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

*Jan Rups*  
Jan Rups  
Staff Correspondent,  
"De Telegraaf"

N.B.C.

CLAY SHAW

Room M14 International Trade Mart

0084-20-988

Bank Statement October 25, 1965

Cancelled checks - 165, 157, 153, 150, 155, 147, 163, 154, 160,  
161, 159, 164, 156, 151, 158, 247, 148, 128,  
149, 145, 146, 143, 127

Bank Statement December 25, 1965

Cancelled checks - 198, 194, 193, 192, 188, 190, 189, 191, 185,  
184, 183, 182

Bank Statement January 25, 1966

Cancelled checks - 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176,  
177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185,  
186, 187, 188, 189

Above items were delivered to Mr. Gilbert Fortier at 828 Perdido  
Street (525-8737 - 525-0112) on August 31, 1967, by

RECEIVED: \_\_\_\_\_



--Rolando Masferrer (El Tigre) 373-4111; Senator under Baptista and head of Secret Police, Cuba. Communist in International Brigade, Spanish Civil War.

--Tom Duncan (Home: 327-6456 Work: 322-8831) Represented CBS on the Haitian invasion in 1967 and his partner was Robert K. BDown. He has a file of photos of Miami guerillas. He's a friend of Andrew St. George and Werbell. He's a reporter on a newspaper in Columbus, Ga. (now).

--Martin Xavier Casey (626 S.W. 3rd St. Miami) Lives on the top floor of this address. He is the leader of the American mercenary colony in Miami; also he is the historian for all anti-Castro groups in Miami. He is a partner with Col. Rene J. Leon, a Haitian military leader against Papa Doc. (Most important man in Miami as far as information--if you don't treat him nice you won't get very far.)

--Ralph Edens (known as "Fat Ralph"). He resides at Nelly Hamilton's boarding house. He is famous for stealing a CIA gunboat which of course did not exist and consequently he was not prosecuted. Very intelligent anti-Castroite. Also active against Papa Doc. Currently involved in the last invasion of Haiti.

--Joe Garman (known as "Little Joe") Also living at Nelly Hamilton's Likes to talk and drink. Very dangerous around weapons and people. A sworn Nazi. Involved in everything in the last six years. (paranoid)

--Mitchell Livingston Werbell III. He's a CIA arms contractor. Always knows what's happening in Miami. Furnishes most of the arms for activities in Miami. Lives 25 miles out of Atlanta. Easy to find. Everybody knows about him. (He hates Andrew St. George who is CIA, but he deals with him.)

--Elrique Bianchi, now an exile from Guatemala. Plans on becoming president of Guatemala with the help of the Cuban colony in Miami and the Haitians. Worked for the CIA in '54 and '55 on the overthrow of the Arbenz regime. He is a confidante of Alpha 66 and works for Gino P. Negretti.

--Gino P. Negretti: a former law partner of Fidel Castro. He is currently the lawyer for Rolando Masferrer. Rolando is under charges by the U.S. Government on the invasion of Haiti last year. Negretti likes to talk about himself and his involvements in Cuba. (Phone: 373-3991, 373-4111, 379-5556) Address: Congress Bldg., Miami

--Richard S. Kaynor; Chief of CIA in Miami area. Front: is-a- Un. Univ. of Miami Scientist.

--Nelli Hamilton's Boarding House, 1925 S.W. 4th St., Miami 374-2858. This is where all American mercenaries stay at one time or another.

--Dr. Armando Fleites; Leader of Alpha 66 (corner of 1st st. and 12th Ave. in Miami) Fleites can be found in the phone book.

--Luis Balbuena; 450 N.W. 45th Ave. He was a partner on a CIA plot to assassinate Castro. He was to infiltrate Cuba from Guantanamo where he was stationed. His partner was Alonzo Gonzales who is missing.

2-2-2-2

□ --Robert K. Brown: he's a photographer, writer; now heads up a sniper team for the U.S. army. Very dangerous, suspected CIA.

--Melmar Corporation; Located, Univ. of Miami campus, CIA installation for the manufacture and assembly of equipment for agents, saboteurs and assassins.

--Rockerman Road Arms Storage; concrete bunkers located here for the storage of arms, ammunition, explosives. Guarded now by one pick-up truck with arms in it that rotates around the compound.

--Sunset Enterprises; real estate front, 600 Brickell Ave., Miami. Chief of station is a Mr. De Wolf. Mr. DeWolf is also the Thai Consul representative. Also a member of the law firm known as Helliwell, Melrose and DeWolf. Helliwell is Col. E. Helliwell, former OSS. Station is for saboteurs, and assassins.

--Lawrence Howard Jr. Now living in L.A. (phone: 442-6443). He was a guerilla instructor at No-Name Key, Fla. Steve Jaffe has a file on him. He is now employed training right-wingers to kill the communists who are going to overtake the U.S. soon.

--Jerry Patrick Hemming; a phony American military leader. He once owned Miami, guerilla-wise until they caught on to him. Good example of this man is that he turned in Little Joe (one of his own men) to the FBI for the reward. The FBI threw him out. Also famous in Miami for selling arms that didn't work, explosives that didn't explode, and arms from the U.S. army reserve. (Don't believe a word he says). His group was called "Patrick's Raiders". They always called the U.S. Customs and informed upon themselves before they went on a raid so they would be caught and wouldn't have to go, but still enjoyed the money of their backers (Right-wing, Texans) Now residing in L.A. and running around with Lawrence Howard Jr., training right-wingers. Cannot ever return to Miami or will be shot on sight.

--Cuban Power: see Martin Caspy for all information.

The bomb manufacturer for Cuban Power is an air mechanic, also a pilot and former inmate of an insane asylum. Famous amongst Miami guerrillas for his motorcycle accidents.

--MIRR (Cuban organization: organization of intelligence, boats and airplanes used against Castro only, headed up by Dr. Orlando Bosch--he's in the phone book) He was also once charged with extortion for funds for his organization.

--D.R.E.; english translation: The Student Directorate. This is the organization that handed Havana to Castro when he came down walking out of the mountains. At once very powerful and then they were infiltrated by the CIA; then they broke up over arguments over distribution of CIA money.

--Roy Hargraves; guerilla instructor at No-Name Key

--William Dempsey (the Canadian) instructor at No-Name Key; probably now living in the Bahamas.

3-3-3-3

□ --Ralph Schlafter; known as "Skinny Ralph"; he owns a boat on the Miami river; has many warrants for him other states; he loves beer. He is anti-Papa Doc and anti-Castro. He is very intelligent and very dangerous.

--Cookoo Arce; No-Name Key pilot.

--Tony Questa; now in La Cabana, a prison in Cuba.

--Steve Wilson; phoney, the partner to Jerry Patrick Hemming. Eventually became an FBI informant. Not active in anything anymore. Making a living s&deping with airline stewardesses in Miami.

--Ronald Ponce De Leon--more information later. No-Name Keyguerrilla.

--Lynn Clark; a local Miami photographer. He knows of some of the earlier anti-Castro training and probably has photos.

--Ed Collins (deceased); died under very strange circumstances in Miami. Ask Martin Casey, or the Professor at Nelly Hamilton's.

*Wanted to have met with Oswald at Nelly Hamilton's*  
--The Professor; don't know his name; lives at Nelly Hamilton's. An alcoholic; gay; long time Miami confidante. Give him booze, he'll talk. *(Dennis Hoover) Language Specialist - Castro's income*

*owned by Becker Oil*  
--The Rex and other CIA boats: The American captain of these boats lives in Miami; he is not CIA anymore; Martin Casey ~~knows~~ knows him and where he is. This man will talk and wants to talk. He was in almost every anti-Castro naval raid and knows more stories (true ones) than almost anyone in Miami--because he was there. *TRIANA III*

--Anton Constanzo Palau; He was Masferrer's captain in charge of Cuban troops. Very stupid but impressive. Carries his Thompson sub-machine gun in his car and a .45 caliber automatic pistol in a cigar box as he talks to you. Can be located through Masferrer or Casey.

--Father Jean Baptiste Georges; former minister of education of Haiti; gay. He and Masferrer were in partnership on the invasion of Haiti, '66-'67. Upon completion of the invasion he was to become president of Haiti. He was supposed to make a deal with the Catholic Church and also supposed to let Rolando use Haiti as a jumping-off place for Cuba. CBS was to cover all of this for \$300,000.

--Captain Erneido Oliva; head of an organization known as the United Militants (they're all anti-Castro groups). He works in a gun shop in Miami somewhere.

--Salvador Madruga; head of the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association.

--Henry Ximara; He is the guy who is now in the mountains of Haiti training young Haitians to overthrow Papa Doc; he's training these men for the CIA. He and his group are supposed to be dead, according to Papa Doc, but Papa Doc did not produce the bodies for the reporters after making that statement.

--Col. Rene J. Leon (N.Y.C. (212) 276-5104) He's a Haitian, anti-Papa Doc military leader. He has 100 Haitian troops plus Martin Casey's American and Cuban group. He's looking for backing to kick the CIA out of Haiti and take it. Trusted by Jim Rose.

--Leon Rojas; worked as a guerrilla for Masferrer.

--Julio Hormilla; lost an eye when his weapon exploded while training for the '66-'67 invasion of Haiti. Also filed suit against CBS because they wanted to film his injuries rather than get him to a doctor

--Chester Lacaya- a Nicaraguan; more later

--August Donovich (real name: Augustinovich) He is the security officer for Alpha 66 and a pilot for Alpha 66.

--Leslie N. Bradley; a Cuban guerrilla pilot. Probably now working for Lehigh Cement in Miami.

--Dich Watley; former Miami guerrilla; keep an eye out for him, Garrison is looking for him. Last seen in Baton Rouge, La.

--Thomas Troy; Alpha 66 representative, 125 Midland Ave., Montclair, N.J.

--Stassia Sukaluvska; otherwise known as Estelle Madrigal. She is a spy for Castro in Miami. (Good conversation piece with Cuban guerrillas.)

--The Rourke-Sullivan disappearance. Twin engine Beechcraft #N6795T. Disappeared Sept. 24th, 1963 on flight from Miami to Cozumel. Headed for Tegucigalpa, Honduras (~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~) Full names: Alexander Rourke Jr. and Geoffry Sullivan. (Use this as a front for developing conversations with Miami-type guerrillas.)

--Joe Moore; Bay of Pigs veteran; marine veteran, airborne veteran., CIA, beware.

--Jack Monton; owner of a 66' ketch named the "Alaman". He's a professional gun runner. He's somewhere in Florida.

--Herry Porter; once in charge of shipping arms from New Orleans to the Bay of Pigs for the CIA. He's now the owner of a submarine in Miami. Currently working on the assassination of Jim Rose. His front is a promoter. He lives in Miami and the Bahamas. Former boyfriend of Joel Kaplan's sister, Judy Davis. He sometimes hires Martin Casey, Skinny Ralph and Fat Ralph to guard his submarine.

--Union Bank of Switzerland, used for some CIA activities (financial)

--Karl Knoch (or Karl Novac) He's in or around Miami; he Czech, on the move all the time. Don't know what he does or what he's done.

--Raymond Joseph; Head of the Haitian Coalition (all the Haitian groups against Papa Doc)

5-5-5-5

--Vernon D. Hjater (front name: Johnny) First, he showed up two days after the Bay of Pigs in Texas hiring guerrillas. He hired Martin Casey at that time and took him to Chihuahua. In Juarez, Mexico he met with a man by the name of Lugo, supposedly the governor of Chihuahua and they discussed what to do with the arms shipments held there which had not made it to the Bay of Pigs. This man had army dogtags and once wore an army uniform. He known [is] to be a recruiter for the CIA somewhere in the Miami area.

--Alonzo Gonzales; hired and trained by the CIA to assassinate Castro. Stationed at Guantanamo. See Balbuena (his partner). This man is missing.

Arthur Gertite; he's an informant for the FBI in Miami and will probably tail any investigator that you may send down there.

--Gloria Hope; CIA representative for Alpha 66 in Mexico City. Rumored to have been murdered.

(--Gordon Campbell; he was a CIA station chief of the Miami area. His front was the Marine Engineering and Training Corp. out of Homestead, Fla. (suburb of Miami) He is now dead or missing.)

--Barragona; a mystery man. His name floats around Miami and nobody will talk about him.

--Carlos Bringuir; he's a former D.R.E. chief in and of New Orleans, connected to the Miami bunch.

--Jerry and Jim Buchannan; sometimes reporters. Their professions are making up stories about important people, but the Florida papers have caught on to them. For instance, they were the ones who said that they saw Oswald in Miami.

*AcE Marine Survey Co - C.I.A. Front - check on the directors - very interesting.*

*John Chandler - Harvey Williams - George Woodrow  
Ray Hendrickson - CIA Agents - Miami*

*Zenith Technical Enterprises - On U. of Miami  
South Campus.*

*School  
with  
Bringuir*

M E M O R A N D U M

September 25, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: WILLIAM C. BOXLEY

RE: Interview with former fellow employees of ROBERT PERRIN

---

On Tuesday, September 24, 1968, at 3:15 P.M., accompanied by JOEL PALMER, I interviewed DICK BENNETT (of 1209 Taylor, Kenner, La., Telephone 721-3270) by appointment at 4011 Clio St., New Orleans, La., here he parks his truck.

Twice BENNETT rejected attempts to persuade him to sit in our car for the interview although he had been shown D.A. identification.

BENNETT said that he knew NANCY PERRIN as a "probable" prostitute at an Airline Highway bar which he believed was called the "Ladies' Lounge". He does not recall the year. He said that NANCY asked him to give her husband a job at the Crescent Garage (to which she testified before the Warren Commission).

BENNETT, however, professed surprise that PERRIN may have been pimping for NANCY (to which she also testified). He stated that PERRIN was one of the best mechanics he ever knew, and was as "fine a man" as he ever knew. BENNETT said that PERRIN reported for work every day in the three-man shop for almost a year that he worked there immediately prior to his (PERRIN's) death. He said he never missed a day's work (NANCY testified PERRIN worked--i.e., pimped, only when she worked, and that he 'turned her out' as a whore).

BENNETT said PERRIN became despondent when NANCY was gone for two or three weeks prior to PERRIN's death. He said that NANCY came to Crescent a day or two after PERRIN's death and collected wages due him. He said she asked him (BENNETT) to buy PERRIN's personal mechanic's tools. "Someone said give her \$50 for them," BENNETT recalled, "but I said, 'I won't treat a man's widow that way,' and I think we gave her \$150 for them. She said she needed the money to ship his body home."

BENNETT said that PERRIN always worked without a shirt, and wearing 'a toupee' (which he described as slang for a skull cap) but said that he never had noticed a tattoo on PERRIN. He said PERRIN did not fill out a work application but had been working as a mechanic "at some service station on the Old Hammond Highway in Bucktown."

BENNETT said that PERRIN constantly used a pocket-sized inhaler.

He volunteered that a Negro employee named BARZ had driver PERRIN home the night before his death, which would have been Monday, August 27, 1962, and had said the next day that PERRIN asked him (BARZ) to stop by a drugstore en route to his home on Calhoun St. "That must have been where he got the rat poison," BENNETT said. When pressed by PALMER about 'rat poison', BENNETT seemed flustered, and said "Well, that's the story that was going around -- or I read it in the papers -- that he took rat poison."

Earlier in the interview, BENNETT had said that PERRIN sometimes talked "of a big boat he was building. I never saw it, but I have an air boat that I showed him; he was a great mechanic. He could do anything."

COMMENT: BENNETT was unable to supply the name of anyone else who may have known PERRIN other than the Negro, BARZ. He could not recall the names of any other girls who worked with NANCY -- although he said there were some -- nor the name of anyone who may have owned the "Ladies' Lounge" where he said he met her. He seemed uneasy when the subject veered toward her -- or any -- prostitution and reminded us that the Airline 'Strip' had been a little French Quarter, but was, of course, long-closed down, buildings gone, girls gone, ad infinitum.

Date 11/27/53

1  
 Mr. LIND COOKA, Manager, Commercial Underwear Agency, 1601 National Ave. of Commerce Building, was interviewed and was cooperative in furnishing the information made by LEO HANLEY OSWALD on May 7, 1953. The application reflected he had been employed from 1948-1952 as a dressmaker at 414-416-418 on 323 Broadway Street, D. Line, Texas at a photographer and was laid off because of a cut in the night shift. He was applying for a position as a photographer and gave the following description of his duties with his former employer,

Development of films on standard commercial modification camera, use of lens, enlarger, etc.; setting up and shooting of "live" and "projective" photo shots as well as modification shots.

In checking his licensing log sheet for May 7, 1953, COOKA advised that OSWALD had been in his office twice that day. The reason for his second visit was not indicated. COOKA pointed the interviewer who labored to remember Mr. DON FROST, who is no longer employed by the agency. He furnished FROST's last known address as 1409 Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. The application also indicates OSWALD was referred to Central Home Company in New Orleans, however, there is no indication of the application as to the results of OSWALD's interview at that company.

COOKA made available both the application and the agency agreement which were signed by OSWALD on May 7, 1953.

— Commission Exhibit No. 1591 —

On 11/26/53 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # HO 89-40by SA YVONNE E. VIATES /vls,lye Date dictated 11/26/53

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1591

Commission Exhibit No. 1594 Date 11/23/53

Mr. WILLIAM I. MORGAN, Vice President - Finance, William S. Holly and Co., Inc., 450 Magazine Street, advised that records of his company reflect that LEO HANLEY OSWALD was employed by that company from May 30, 1952, until July 13, 1953, as an office - mechanical assistant in the coffee plant at 449 Magazine Street. He indicated that OSWALD's duties in this position, that he seemed to do proved fitting in the machine. He advised that OSWALD's superior, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, reported that OSWALD wandered off the job and would not be available when needed. For his services, OSWALD's employment was terminated on July 13, 1953, for inefficiency.

Mr. MORGAN furnished the original of an Application for Employment which he states was apparently filled out by OSWALD on May 7, 1953. He pointed out that this LIND COOKA's residence address as 757 French Street and his residence telephone as BUtter 8-4228.

This application reflects OSWALD was born on October 18, 1939. The birth place is not reflected. The application reflects that OSWALD attended Elementary Junior High School and Sirrine Eastern Wesley High School, graduating United States Marine Corps from 1959 - 1953 and was honorably discharged. He listed as personal character references the following:

JOHN ROBERTT, Pharmacist, 757 French Street, telephone BUtter 8-4228

Sgt. ROBERTT HEDGA, Active Duty, U.S.M.C.

W. S. OSWALD, retired, 128 Rimmer Street, Yrean 5-7807. (This name, occupation and address has a line drawn through it.)

LEON L. ILLIQUITA, possibly T or JI EWASS, Active Duty, U.S.M.C.

Mr. MORGAN also furnished a Xerox copy of a Character - Final Report, dated May 16, 1953, on LEO HANLEY OSWALD, 757 FRENCH STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

On 11/23/53 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # HO 89-40by SA LESTER D. DAVIS/ldm Date dictated 11/23/53

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1594

Note: We must call  
Banks soon First check  
file date during this period.

To: archives  
Re: Oswald

For:  
Intell connection  
"samples"

Perhaps Red  
can identify

Also other  
(in refer to)  
Max Clark  
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agent after meeting  
to report to FBI agent.

Other:  
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Photography,  
3235 Metairie Road.



# 'I thrown to Wolves,' Gonzalez to Su CIA

MIAMI (AP) — Max Gonzalez said Monday he plans to sue the CIA for involving him in what he charged was a plot headed by Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis to assassinate Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro in 1968.

The mission was scrubbed before the would-be assassins reached Cuba and "we were thrown to the wolves," charged Gonzalez, 45, of Miami.

Gonzalez said he "had no idea that Frank (Sturgis) was working for the CIA. But the pieces have been falling into place ever since."

A CIA spokesman said Monday, however, that Sturgis "is not and never has been a CIA man." He had no further comment on Gonzalez' statement.

Gonzalez and his Miami lawyer, Phillip Carlton, say they are preparing a million-dollar damage suit against the CIA, charging that Gonzalez was arrested, convicted and served time in prison because he was "use dunwittingly, without his consent or knowledge by the CIA."

They say their action will be partially based on a statement made in London Thursday by former CIA Latin America Chief David Phillips that the United States warned Castro of a plot to assassinate him in 1968.

Asked about the Phillips statement, Sturgis said the mission Phillips talked about "was very possibly Operation 'Sword,' which was headed by Sturgis and involved Gonzalez and 10 other Americans.

Sturgis, Gonzalez and another man were convicted in Miami in 1973 of federal charges of participating in a conspiracy to illegally transport stolen cars into Mexico from Florida and Texas. They said this was part of Operation Sword.

Sturgis, then serving a 1-to-4 year sentence for his part in the burglary of Democratic national headquarters in Washington, and the other man received suspended sentences. Sturgis claimed that the charges — filed one day before the five-year statute of limitations expired — were in retaliation for his not cooperating with special prosecutor Archibald Cox in the Watergate affair. But Gonzalez served time in a federal prison and a Miami jail.

"Now I want to square accounts," said Gonzalez. "They used me, then abandoned me. I was the only one to pay. I didn't know it was a CIA-sponsored operation then, but I certainly know now."

Phillips told a British television audience he learned that a group — which he did not identify — was plotting to get into Cuba to kill Castro. He said he passed the information

through the State Department and the Swiss Embassy in Havana to the Cuban leader.

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give him a  
solid color

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_____	White	_____
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and they will go  
still grow  
veryday and  
brokenhearted Son  
and Daughter



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ARTHELL R. JACKSON  
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sady missed by  
HUSBAND AND FAMILY



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*Get the royalty advance  
Please Mary thanks for helping me here. Regards to  
John  
I think you asked me about the guy.  
in time for the next. Please Mary  
you + Joan.*

Statement of Mrs. June A. Rolfe in the Office of the  
District Attorney on Thursday, March 6, 1969.

In the early 60's, I will have to check some rent receipts for the dates on this, I saw Clay Shaw in a light-colored Thunderbird with the top down in the French Quarter in New Orleans. There were two young men in the front seat, Shaw was in the middle and had an arm around each of them. A man that looked exactly like David Ferrie sat in the back seat. The reason I remember him is because of his kooky hair color: It looked almost like it had been powdered in color -- looked like a make-up job.

June A. Rolfe  
June A. Rolfe (Mrs.)

For: Lead Files

7146 River Rd., Saylor Park  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45233

July 12, 1967

Mr. J. Garrison  
District Attorney  
City of New Orleans  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

First, let me say many many of us in Ohio feel you are doing a service to your country in your current expose on the killing of JFK. From my own area I know there is great disbelief in the Warren Report and Warren and his "gang" should be called to task for the crude manner in which this whole assassination has been handled.

The purpose of my letter has to do with the recent NBC Warren Report program wherein they did nothing but sanction, instead of question, this report. It was very obvious. However, my family and quite a few of our friends noted something in the program that we wonder about. It was so obvious that because of being so obvious, could it have been overlooked or just ignored? --- The commentator stated Oswald purchased through the mails the gun used to kill President Kennedy and showed the purchase slip made out in the name of an ALIAS he used often (to use the commentators words) --- then, he showed the money order used to pay for the gun and it was made out in the name of OSWALD. Perhaps this is possible but many of us question this. Perhaps, too, it is of little consequence, but we pass it on to you for what it might be worth. Sometimes small things have large end results.

Again, thanks for your "crusading" and you have many who believe in what you are doing. Good luck in your efforts.

Sincerely,

*Mrs. Jos. J. Kerley*  
Mrs. Jos. J. Kerley, Sr.

P.S. No answer required.

*If he chose not to use the alias used in the initial purchase slip, then the ordinary alternative would have been to pay cash!  
Why use (1) a money order (2) made out to Oswald?  
JK*

Re: "544 Camp St"  
(+ 60 pamphlets)

CO-2-34,030

U. S. Secret Service

Chief - Attention Inspector Kelley

Sept. 11, 1964

*JMR*  
SAC Rice - New Orleans

Commission No. 1495

Lee Harvey Oswald - Assassination of President Kennedy

This will confirm telephone call on September 11, 1964, from Special Agent Elmer W. Moore, at the office of the Warren Commission, who referred to Page 14, par. 6, of SA A. G. Vial's report dated 12/3/63, wherein reference was made to literature found in possession of Oswald which bore the stamped address "F P C C 544 Camp St., New Orleans, La." SA Moore advised that this particular literature had not been received, and that the Warren Commission was desirous of obtaining same, if available.

I informed SA Moore that I seemed to recall that one of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee circulars distributed by Oswald bore the address of 544 Camp Street, but that we had no circulars bearing this address in our file. SA Moore was informed that further search would be made, and that if necessary the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Police Department Intelligence Division would be contacted to determine if such a circular is available.

I subsequently contacted the local FBI office and was informed that a search would be made of their files for the circular, and up to this time no further information has been received from that office.

Further search of the files of this office disclosed that a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont bears the following rubber stamped impression on Page 39: "F P C C 544 Camp St. New Orleans, La." One copy of this pamphlet was furnished Chief's Office with SA Vial's report dated 12/3/63, and is listed as an attachment. It is not known if the copy furnished with SA Vial's report bore the rubber stamped impression. The one remaining copy in this office is being furnished herewith.

Inquiry was also made of the Intelligence Division, New Orleans Police Department, this date. They have one remaining copy of this same pamphlet, which bears the same rubber stamped address.

In view of the circumstances, it would appear that the comment in SA Vial's report referred to the above mentioned pamphlet, "The Crime Against Cuba" and not to the yellow circulars, some of which bore the stamped impression "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." and others "L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.", copies of which have been furnished your office.

ATTACHMENT: Pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont

To Poliak

C.E. 3120

1785

MEMORANDUM FOR: LEAD FILE

RE: NOTES MADE BY DAVID FERRIE

-----

At the bottom of FERRIE'S article on cancer, there is a portion of notes made by him but on another piece of paper. This was apparently picked up on the photostat machine when they made copies of his cancer article and obviously was not intended to be preserved. It appears that a letter or memo which he had made concerning his private activities was accidentally stuck in the photostat machine leaving us the bottom portion of his memorandum.

The portion which was reproduced reads as follows:

". . .round faced - cross-filed file.

". . .man - Bill Dazell (Billie Littlehorse)  
Some of B's microfilm were sent to Atlanta  
right-wingers - many of original files are  
at Guy Johnson's"

JIM GARRISON

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*Handwritten notes:*

... Marshall - (Kille's Address)  
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Warburg - many of original papers*

<u>Benign</u>	<u>Malignant</u>	<u>Tissue of Origin</u>
Glomus tumor	myeloma	cutaneous glomus
	leukemia	bone marrow
	endothelial sarcoma	bone marrow
	endothelioma	bone marrow
	synovioma	lining of body cavities
	lymphosarcoma	synovial
	reticulum cell carcinoma	lymphoid tissue
	thymoma	lymphoid tissue
Leiomyoma	leiomyosarcoma	lymphoid tissue
Rhabdomyoma	rhabdomyosarcoma	smooth muscle tissue
		striated muscle tissue

3. Mixed Tumors

Mixed tumors of salivaries		salivary glands
Dermoid cyst		ovary
	mixed kidney	renal anlage

4. Teratomas

Teratoma	teratoma	gonads
Teratoma	teratoma	embryonic rests

Some of Dr. MacCall's were sent to William Paton Wiggins - many of original files are at Dr. Johnson's.





often means turning a man into a woman, performing hypophysectomies, adrenalectomies, prostatectomies, castrations and the like. A desperate and not too desirable form of therapy.

#### Mercaptopterin

The author has not worked with this drug. However, there are several encouraging reports circulating which suggest that it may become a powerful therapy against cancer.

#### Aminopterin

This is a successful drug in causing malignant tumor regression. But its continued use causes death from avitaminosis as aminopterin prevents formation of folic acid. Tumor growth needs folic acid. But so do the patients.

#### Antivin

Antivin is an antibiotic, developed by a mold, by Dr. John E. Gregory. This author has had the happy opportunity of using it with small laboratory animals with happy results. Of course the therapy needs to be controlled. This will be discussed in the next section. Dr. Gregory has used Antivin on many of his patients with an altogether satisfactory result. Antivin has not as yet been released for general trial, however.

Dr. Gregory is available to come to any part of the country to demonstrate Antivin. From this writer's experience, to invite Dr. Gregory to demonstrate the antibiotic is well worth its while.

Antivin has limitations, rapid tumor regression produces phosphates which tend to elevate the non-protein nitrogen in the blood and lower the blood calcium level. However, these items and the associated albuminuria can be easily handled by employing frequent laboratory tests, controlling dosage and regulating liquid and solid intake.

#### Magnesium Trisectate

Following Gregory, the author wishes to present an interesting experiment which is well worth the time and trouble of the interested researcher. This is another antibiotic, which Gregory has now used on human patients with excellent results. The following is the process for manufacturing it.

- (1) Obtain Bacillus Subtilis, Tracy I and grow over high protein agar.
- (2) Catch up the culture in solution and heat at 55°C for an hour.
- (3) Filter thru a number 11 Berkefeld filter for a cell-free filtrate.
- (4) Combine 100cc of the filtrate with 100cc of Magnesium Sulphate.
- (5) Place in electrophoresis for recovery.
- (6) Wash out the magnesium hydroxide.
- (7) Catch up the crystals in normal saline. 1500 mg to 30cc saline.

In treating laboratory mice, begin with 5mgms daily and

*Heldhouse*

*Atlanta*

*from - found/lost - cross-filid film*

*Atlanta Retriewings - many of original files are*

M E M O R A N D U M

June 5, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: WILLIAM R. MARTIN, Assistant District Attorney  
RE: "SUBMERGED" BY LE VERGNE SHAW

---

A copy of the one act play "SUBMERGED" by CLAY SHAW, writing under the name of LE VERGNE SHAW, was obtained from a publishing house in New York City.

The entire manuscript has been read and no references were found to any matters pertaining to our investigation.

The manuscript is attached for your examination.

check <sup>8/27/67</sup> was made by OSU

Reg. of Voters

Clay L. Shaw  
File

1313 Dauphine St

Dist. # 3 Ward # 6

Find out if subject  
voted absentee or not  
in year of 1963

No Absentee -  
voted since 4-15-61  
last voter 11-5-66

Call 1-18  
Meagher  
Lane  
Weisberg  
Jones  
Salandra

This is Jim Garrison. Today is Saturday, January 21, 1967, and in a few minutes I am going to have an interview with Carlos Quiroga. We will be recording this conversation on concealed microphones.

- Q. I am curious about this midget submarine of Ferrie's. Where did he keep it?
- A. It wasn't a submarine. I think he was upset about my statement. Anyway, you've seen those little scuba divers? They go from here to there?
- Q. Oh, it's kind of a contraption?
- A. Yes. It's a contraption.
- Q. To which a man attaches himself?
- A. No. It's more like.....there is this little buoy that you sit on it and you go under the water.
- Q. It's a propelling thing.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then it wouldn't be any good for carrying arms or weapons. It would only be good for someone who wanted to attach a device to a ship and that sort of thing?
- A. Right - right. You can't ----- In fact you know if you do any - let's say any attaching at all, that would only carry enough fuel I guess at the most one hour -- at the outside.
- Q. Was it a commercial product or was it something he built?
- A. He made it himself - for ----- I don't know why. You see when I saw it - I used to go up to his house a lot. Ferrie's house. He was at work on that project - and so he made it himself. In fact, I'll tell you what - to tell you the truth
- Q. Where did Ferrie live at that time?
- A. He had to work on the airline..
- Q. I say, where did he live? I mean his house. Where?
- A. In Metairie. It was on Metairie Road - you turn right by - I don't remember the address, Mr. Garrison, but it's in Metairie.
- Q. What is - what was Ferrie's function with the Cuban Revolutionary Front? That is something that is not clear to me. What did he do that was valuable?
- A. Well - while flying? When I - I can understand now because I.....I was a student then, and through Arcacha I met him and he is supposed to have come in and tried to.....help out. Anyhow, he didn't lose anything. He

was just with Arcacha and tried to help out anywhere to conduct the invasion or to make an assault. He just tried to see if he could get enough.....to make an assault on Cuba.

Q. Did he plan to lead the assault or just to get a group to send them?

A. I think his plan was to let somebody else do it, and I was going to be the.....leader.

Q. Well, he must have made some sort of contribution because Arcacha seemed to have been with him quite often.

A. Yes. Yes. He was now.

Q. But what did Ferrie do? That's what I am curious about.

A. Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Garrison, there was....., the only thing he got for us was a couple of rifles - some rifles and some mortars. Mortars, yes. Now where the rifles came from or who bought them, I don't know. Ferris is the one who bought them with his own money, because he wanted to be active and yet he just made a flop of himself by saying "Oh I can get this and I can get that" and he never did get it. But he did finally get three rifles.

Q. But in spite of this did you have the impression that Arcacha seemed to think Ferrie was of value?

A. Well, let me put it this way. The problem with Arcacha was that the Cubans here - the Cubans in New Orleans - had just left him completely. And they demanded of Arcacha "Why don't you do something?" Yet he had nobody to help him. So Ferrie seems to be the guy, you know, who would - excuse the word - bullshit, and this is why he was so close to Ferrie. Now, besides that he said Ferrie lend him money (Arcacha) when he need it for his family-----to support his family. And this is another reason why Arcacha was with Ferrie. Now, as far as money was concerned, now this only my opinion - he did nothing. But really, he did nothing to the Cuban Revolution - he did nothing to the Cuban Revolution of value. In fact, he hurt the Cuban Revolution, and I tried to tell Arcacha about Ferrie for a long time because the Cubans here, on account of Ferrie, didn't want to get along with Arcacha. I mean he was quite a character. You know he had - he was - I don't know - not convicted but they say he was - he committed a crime against nature and all that. He was ah - and besides his appearance was not appealing to the Cubans. His own appearance does not appeal to the Cubans around here and -

Q. Then you don't think he would be a great fund raiser?

A. No. He didn't appeal to anybody.

Q. But wasn't all this during the period in which he lost his job with the airline?

A. It was after that.

- Q. That was after he lost his airline job? And yet he seemed to have money?
- A. Yes. He had 100-dollar bills around all the time - and where he got this money? And I'll tell you something, Arcacha was blind because when I first met Ferrie I tried to get Arcacha out of here. I tried to get Arcacha separated from him because I was - I wanted to do something and of course I wanted him to see my background and my family
- And I wanted to do something, and yet the only Cuban group that was here threw Arcacha out - you don't have to worry about them because they didn't do a thing. They are not revolutionists. They didn't take any action.
- Q. Is that one of the reasons why - when they threw Arcacha out - everything sort of stopped?
- A. That's right. Sure.
- Q. In other words would it be a correct conclusion that in spite of Arcacha being associated with Ferrie, in spite of that he was at least of some value to the organization, and some things were accomplished while Arcacha was there?
- A. That's right. But I'll tell you one thing---
- Q. Afterwards you just got conversation?
- A. That's right. I'll tell you the truth, Mr. Garrison, of course I'll defend Arcacha, but I'll say what is right, because I myself, I - the people in New Orleans know who I am, and they know that when they need somebody to work for the Cuban Revolution the first one they come to is me. At the same time, the only reason why I did not - of course I was with the other group too, but Arcacha no matter what the people said to him, all kind of things, he went through with his family to support, he was the author of the Cuban Revolution. He was doing always something for the Cuban Revolution. This other guy was doing nothing but talk, talk, talk. He has been talking for the last four years.
- Q. So that in January of 1962, which is about the time that Arcacha was deposed and Ferrie left the operation, from then on Aracha had to work at another job. Is that correct?
- A. Yea. That's right. I have a scrapbook with all that in it.
- Q. Have you got a scrapbook about that?
- A. Yes. Well, I've got a scrapbook - I got a scrapbook but Arcacha got away with it. That's my fight against the Warren Commission.
- Q. What do you mean, your fight against the Warren Commission? Do you disagree with them?



- A. Oh yes. I do actually. I - you know - tried to infiltrate this organization which - this is not for the authorities - that by way I came by the Jung Hotel when Johnson was here I passed these out all around the hotel. That is the statement which I sent to him personally, which I had written and he sent it right back to me.
- Q. That is interesting.
- A. (Statement incomprehensible because of outside traffic).
- Q. What is the large book you have? Is that the scrapbook?
- A. This book here?
- Q. Yes. Is that the one in which you have the exact time and date of Arcacha's departure.
- A. I don't have it here but here is a - this scrapbook is on this crusade the Picayune had.....I brought it here. It was the men that came back to this cause-----I can leave this with you if you want to.
- Q. What is it exactly?
- A. It is just letters and what not, Mr. Garrison.
- Q. Oh, I see. It's very interesting. I would like to look at it later. Let me ask you this now. What was your capacity? Were you an employee or were you in a higher position?
- A. For what? With Cuba?
- Q. Yes, with this Cuban front.
- A. I never did - I was always a volunteer. I was always a volunteer and I did not ask for any delegations. I did not want anything because, first of all I don't believe in being a delegate of any group, and use that for - use that when I go back to (inaudible).....because my thinking on the Cuban situation is to help the Cuban Revolution and then forget it. I was never a delegate, no, I was just a volunteer.
- Q. I know that, but what was your function? You must have done something to help the Cuban movement. I am trying to get the picture of the operation and you can help me do that.
- A. As far as my function with the group, that was just to help out Cuba - to drag some funds in.....(inaudible).
- Q. What was the time period during which you worked for the Cuban revolutionary effort?
- A. September 1961, which, by the way, I want to tell you something. When I left L.S.U. I came down here and I was working for the F.B.I. The movement here was against Fidel and they directed to Arcacha, and I worked with Arcacha to see what we could do for the Cuban Revolution from September '61 up to the end of December '61, or February '62, about then...

- Q. And what about after that? It just dissipated?
- A. Who?
- Q. I mean the organization.
- A. Yea - well no there were other organizations here in the city. For example, they were trying to unite themselves but the leaders couldn't get together because they all wanted to be leaders.
- Q. Were you able to play any role in helping to free Cuba after February of 1962 or did you just abandon it?
- A. Well, I could not work with a group that was just mad at Fidel and does not do anything about it. If I'm going to do something, and I like to do something effectively .....(inaudible).
- Q. Do I understand you correctly that you just didn't do anything after February '62?
- A. No. Except you may have heard they had a campaign here in New Orleans.
- Q. Yes. I heard about it.
- A. By the way, nobody here in the city knew about it except one person, which was David Davis.
- Q. What was his name?
- A. Davis.
- Q. Davis? David Davis?
- A. Yea. I think that's his name. Davis.
- Q. Why did he know?
- A. Because he was the one that got the aid from Americans and I was very surprised when he didn't call me in because I would have been tickled to death to help out. I got the money, as I said, from Americans around this area to make an assault on Cuba, and he got this group from Miami to be trained here.
- Q. How many people were in the group from Miami?
- A. I'm not sure. I tell you I came into the picture at the end and the whole thing was a mess. I did not go up to the camp. The only reason why I was called in was Davis was in bad shape and he said they were going to kill him and besides that Davis had a temper, a bad temper, and he got in trouble with one of the guys over there because they were not getting enough food and so on. He told me that they were out to kill him. You know, they were really mad at him. He asked me to go over there and get them all straightened out because he said I have the guts for it. I mean to say that I could go over there and just talk to them because if things got too worse I would

join the assault. And the same day two of the guys left the camp and were here in New Orleans. I found out that they did not have enough money to go to Miami. At the same time, you remember that about the same time this happened was when the F.B.I. found all these arms and all the stuff across the lake in a house near the camp. You know about that.

- Q. Was that close to the camp as far as you can recall?
- A. Yes. And due to that, you see, the pressure was kind of great. In the end this guy was found to be a spy.
- Q. Who was?
- A. Fernando Fernandez. He was -
- Q. A spy?
- A. Yes. He was a spy in the camp.
- Q. What did they do with him when they found that out?
- A. They brought him to Miami. And the F.B.I. found out they pressured him in the house and they put him out, they let him out, and put the other guys in. But he talked. He came over to Dave's house before the F.B.I. came to the house, he came over to Dave's house and talked about the spy ring.
- Q. One of the most interesting things in this to me is this camp and the training. I am curious about the supervision of the camp and the planning, for example... Training of the military requires an awful lot of planning and an awful lot of organization. Obviously the U. S. Army was not involved, not actively. But who was in charge? Was there a commandant?
- A. Oh, for the Cubans? Yes a very known man. Peneque.
- Q. How do you spell that?
- A. P-E-N-E-Q-U-E. The thing about him was that he was famous. He became quite famous. You see he was very famous in Cuba. He was a Cuban. When Fidel Castro was in the Bahamas Peneque was in charge of all of the underground work in Havana, and he became quite famous. He was quite known throughout the Batista regime. In fact I told Juan the other day this man's name and the names of all the people I have been carrying in my pocket for the last four years and especially this guy's name. Peneque was a real - well he has guts to do this. He's also - well he has had a tremendous experience.
- Q. Then he was in charge of this training?
- A. Yes, he was in charge of the training.
- Q. Did they live in barracks over there or in tents?

- A. Well, I never went to the camp. I wish that I had gone. They told me that there was not much training going on over there with all the swimming. The house had a swimming pool. I wish that I had gone to the place.
- Q. Well, they must have had rifle training.
- A. Oh yes, they did. One of the things too that started making things real bad was that some of the guys were practicing shooting and so forth. Cars and so forth were passing by and they could hear the noises, and I imagine the authorities were onto them, told these American people that they had had some complaints about them, and they were getting scared.
- Q. How many Cubans were being trained there?
- A. I think there were about 14 or so. There weren't many.
- Q. That so? The Cuban group? Just 14?
- A. Yes. There was just a few people, to blow up a couple of spots in Cuba. It was just a small assault.
- Q. This famous camp across the lake was just a handful?
- A. This famous camp -
- Q. Famous in a sense. Everyone speaks of it but no one knows where it is.
- A. Right. It was not a big house.
- Q. Just 14 men?
- A. I don't know the number. I would say it would be about 14 in the assault. I tell you, when I help out I pay out of my own pocket for four of them.
- Q. For four of them?
- A. Yes. So that they could go and get a bus - a Greyhound Bus.
- Q. You couldn't wait for them to leave?
- A. Yes, they came out of the camp. Once they came out of the camp they were in Davis' house and he got scared then. So he called me up and I found out all his troubles and I go back to my house. He say "What are you going to do?" I say, "Go back to my own house. Why? I buy you the ticket for the bus line - the Greyhound. I used to buy the tickets."
- Q. Do you remember their names?
- A. No. I didn't get the names.
- Q. Do you remember where they wanted to go in Florida?
- A. Miami.
- Q. Did they leave because they concluded their training period or did they just get tired of it?

- A. No. They left because - not because they finished out their training - it was because things were getting too bad at the camp. For example, this spy was causing them problems. And they were all afraid there was a big plot. He had already told Fidel.
- Q. Carlos, let me ask you one thing. How did you know there was a spy in the camp?
- A. Davis. Davis had told me that and he had shown me the letters.
- Q. Was that David Davis or Ricardo Davis?
- A. Ricardo Davis.
- Q. Ricardo Davis?
- A. Ricardo Davis. I'm sorry. I don't really have a really good memory for names yet. Ricardo Davis.
- Q. What was the function of Ricardo Davis?
- A. He was the -
- Q. The liaison man?
- A. He was the contact. He was in contact with these American people.
- Q. With the CIA?
- A. No.-
- Q. With what American people particularly?
- A. I don't know, Mr. Garrison. If I knew I would say. But I don't know. That was one thing that Dave did not want to mention was names.
- Q. Among Americans there are some anti-Castro groups with strong feelings - like the Minutemen and organizations like that.
- A. That is so.
- Q. Have you ever heard of the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean?
- A. No, I haven't.
- Q. How long did that camp last over there? That is something else that is puzzling me.
- A. I don't think it lasted very long because they did..... of course I don't know what day they came in, but frankly they were training for short time. It was there a month or so.
- Q. Was that before or after Arcacha?

- A. That was after. Way after Arcacha.
- Q. The camp came after Arcacha?
- A. Oh yes.
- Q. Arcacha left in early '62, and it was way after that?
- A. Yes. Yes. The camp was near the farm of Carlo deArmas across the lake.
- Q. In August 1963?
- A. The camp was going on the same time. You see this is another thing too. The camp was near deArmas' farm - it was nearby so they get scared too.
- Q. So that the 14 men or so were training there about the time of August 1963?
- A. Yes. It was a short period, but they knew how to fight. They knew how to fight. They did some training.
- Q. They wanted to attack a specific point as in the Dieppe raid?
- A. Yes. Just like the other - you know, like the other ways that Cuban movements in Miami have done.
- Q. Was this a selected group in the sense that it was a little tougher and more highly trained - or were these just 14 ordinary troops?
- A. Fourteen of any kind in the group.
- Q. Were you playing any part in the Cuban movement - the Cuban training of any sort in August of '63?
- A. No sir. No sir.
- Q. Did you ever see any of these soldiers, Cuban soldiers, board the bus?
- A. Oh yeah. I help them. I had to stand around for three hours.
- Q. The same date?
- A. Yes, the same date when they were in Davis' house. They were there-----
- Q. Where was Davis' house?
- A. In Parkchester. It was in the Parkchester Apartments.
- Q. Was it near where Arcacha lived?
- A. Yeah. Well Arcacha's was on one side and Davis' was close to Paris Avenue.
- Q. Closer to Paris Road for Davis.

- A. You know if you want I can pass by on the way home and tell you what the address was.
- Q. I wish you would. That would be fine.
- A. Have you been able to get in touch with Davis?
- Q. No. He has moved, hasn't he?
- A. Yeah.--I haven't seen him in years. I don't know what-  
ever happened.
- Q. What ever happened to Arcacha?
- A. I don't know. Honest, because I would have told you. I met Arcacha's family when they were here and I gave them money for food and so forth and so on to help them out.

At the time he left he hadn't told me a thing. I had two trunks of his in my father-in-law's house where I have just keep magazines and so forth, and one day he call me up after he left the Cuban Revolution. He calls me up at his house about the trunks that I keep in my livingroom and said he had space now for them. So, one day he appears, the next day he shows up at my mother-in-law's house without even telling me and luckily I was there, I was by my father-in-law's house and he says, "Oh, I came by to pick up the trunks. And I say, "Why you didn't call up and tell me, I thought maybe you were going to call me up and let me know about it. He says "Oh, I forgot all about it." I heard the next day he was gone. Well, right after that I think he was in Houston or Dallas, and I have passed the word to the Cubans if they ever see Arcacha to beat the hell out of him. I was mad about it because I was the guy who spent over \$700 for food and Arcacha was the only guy around here, as far as feeding his family, and the guy doesn't tell me he is leaving. Of course, I'll tell you what happened, why he didn't tell me was he had borrowed a car from a guy named Milla who had a garage down in Jefferson Parish, and he borrowed the car and never did return it. He took the car to Miami, and that's when he carried all the stuff (becomes inaudible).....

- Q. When was it that Arcacha went to Miami?
- A. That was in '62. He left the city and went to Miami.
- Q. When did he work for Ronnie Caire?
- A. He worked for Ronnie Caire right after. Ronnie Caire came and got him. Now Arcacha was assigned to the city as a delegate for the Cuban Revolutionary Front in 1961 -
- Q. In 1961?
- A. I don't know. In '61 I guess. April
- Q. April of '61?

- A. All right. He stayed here as a delegate until December of '61. Arcacha was taken out of the delegation, as a delegate, you know somewhere around December, 1961, or January, 1962. Now Ronnie <sup>Caire</sup> gave him a job right after Arcacha was taken out of the delegation of Cuba. He wasn't exiled. He went to work for Ronnie Caire. Because Ronnie Caire did not have a job, he was trying to get organized here in New Orleans one of those agencies here for tourists. So that's where he went to work.
- Q. So he went to work for Caire after he left the Revolutionary Front.
- A. Oh yes.
- Q. How long did he work for Caire?
- A. Not long.
- Q. If he worked for Caire two months that would be January and February.
- A. That's all. I don't know when he worked for Ronnie. You'll have to ask Ronnie. I tell you one thing. The day he left he asked Ronnie what time he start working for him.
- Q. Did you ever see Arcacha since he left?
- A. I have never seen him. No.



Milla was going to file a suit against Arcacha for taking his car out of here, you know, for stealing the car. I don't know whether or not he filed the suit in Jefferson Parish. Secondly, his wife was with him when he stole it. She hated this man with a passion.

- Q. Is Milla still around?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. What was his first name?
- A. I tell you where you can find out.
- Q. Where?
- A. The Guatemalan Consulate. His name is M I L L A. I say, if you ask me who this guy is, he used to be with Artillo DeArnez only through the government of Arnez. You remember that? The CIA was involved, directly involved in that?
- Q. Yes.
- A. Well, this guy flew the planes of DeArnez against Arnez.
- Q. Who flew the planes?
- A. This guy Milla.
- Q. Did he fly it?
- A. Yes. And then he got in trouble with the government over there and he came over here.
- Q. What kind of pilot was he? Did he fly fighter planes?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know of any other revolutionaries that really were active in the Arnez affair?
- A. No.
- Q. What was Milla's role; did he have any role in the Cuban affair at all?
- A. None at all.
- Q. He was just a friend of Arcacha's.
- A. Yes. He became a friend of Arcacha's because he used to go to the Consul Cafeteria quite often and Arcacha used to go there too. So they met one time and they started talking and so forth and so Arcacha became friends with him. But he had nothing at all to do with this revolution.
- Q. Do you know where Arcacha lived on Egret Street?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Wasn't that a rather nice neighborhood to live in if you were short of money?
- A. Yes. That was one of the things too that the Cuban's was saying too that he stole money from the Cuban Revolutionary outfit. Of course I say that this is something that I don't know because when I was with Arcecha he did not have money to live on and I had to feed him, in fact I had to pay three months for him.
- Q. How long did he live on Egret Street? Before or after his departure.
- A. He lived on Egret Street -- let's see, he came in '61 -- he was living in Parkchester -- he came to Parkchester around -- I was there around November I think. No, about September -- August or September he moved in Parkchester. I don't know. I know when he was living at Egret Street because I went to his house.
- Q. Was that Egret Street before Parkchester?
- A. Oh yes.
- Q. Parkchester was kind of a step down in a sense because Egret Street is kind of a snappier neighborhood.
- A. Well, the thing was this, Mr. Garrison; he couldn't afford -- I don't --
- Q. He moved to Parkchester?
- A. He couldn't afford Parkchester. The thing is this at the time the house he was living in on Egret Street he owes money when he left there, he didn't pay nothing.
- Q. Let me go back to August, 1963, when they found castings near the camp. During the month or so these 14 old men were training out there, how many other times did you see any of them?
- A. Never.
- Q. Just at the end when you took them to the bus?
- A. Yes. When I took them to the bus. You know, when everything collapsed at the camp, and like I say they went to Davis' house and Davis called me to help some of them with the bus to Miami. You know, somebody had to do it.
- Q. Is that where you met these men? At Davis' house?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Was anybody else there when you met them?
- A. No sir. Only his wife.
- Q. Were you ever in Guy Banister's office on Lafayette St.?

- A. Yes sir.
- Q. When was that?
- A. Well, we used to go over to Guy Banister's quite often during 1961. Of course, you know, I met Guy and I used to see him down there. But I didn't know Guy like these others in '61. By the way, I want to say that Guy Banister knew quite a bit about Communists. He was very interested in the Cuban Revolution and the Communists.
- Q. What about '62? You were in Banister's office in '62.
- A. I went there. Yes.
- Q. What about '63?
- A. Banister?
- Q. Yes. Was there any particular reason why you stopped going there?
- A. Oh no. I used to go with Arcacha over there. Guy Banister was just a, like I say, I used to see him on the street, but as far as going to Guy Banister's house, well, one of the things was that at the end, that was in '61 or so, yes, it was '61 when this Crusade for Cuba petered out, we rented an office in the same building where Guy Banister used to be.
- Q. The Newman Building?
- A. Right. The Newman Building. And of course I didn't know that the rent was never paid. I thought that was coming out of the Crusade for Cuba. Now this is one of the reasons why we used to go there. You know, Guy was downstairs and he was a very nice person.
- Q. The rent was still due when Ravel took over?
- A. Right. Right.
- Q. So that Ravel moved the headquarters out to his house after he took over from Arcacha.
- A. Right.
- Q. But to get back to 1963. Do you remember the summer of 1963 when they found the cache of arms? Was Arcacha still here or was he gone by then?
- A. Oh, he was gone. He was gone by then.
- Q. Did you occasionally go to Banister's office by yourself?
- A. No. I never.
- Q. Did you ever have occasion to go into Mancuso Cafe on the corner?

A. Who?

Q. Mancuso Cafe - a little cafe.

A. In '63? No, because I used to work in Rice's office and I was completely out in 1963. I got out before then and I went to work for so I went to work for George B. Rice.

Q. How do you spell that?

A. R I C E

Q. And you were working there in 1962?

A. That was 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966.

Q. All of 1963?

A. No. I worked for Rice up 'til that time. Rice died at this time. In 1965 I went to work for Gomer Association.

Q. Where were you working during '63?

A. Acacha's office.

Q. In the summer of '63?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was the office located?

A. In the Audubon Building.

Q. Do you know a fellow by the name of Jorge Rodriguez?

A. I wouldn't know.

Q. Moses, Warren Moses?

A. Oh, with red hair?

Q. They called him Moses.

A. Jorge Rodriguez -

Q. Yes.

A. Is he an architect?

Q. He's an employee there.

A. Well, I don't know him. I know Moses, yes, because he used to be a very good friend of mine.

Q. I'm curious about one thing. We have evidence which suggests that Banister was involved in shipping arms to Cuba in some way - especially in 1962 and 1963. What do you know about that?

A. Well, I'll tell you the truth, if he was I don't know how, Mr. Garrison.

- Q. We also have a number of witnesses who have given us statements that during 1963 his office was constantly filled with Cubans of the type who were training across the lake.
- A. That might be because you see, I left -- Mr. Garrison, I had left completely.
- Q. We also have a number of statements that tie David Ferrie in with the shipment of arms to Cuba with Banister.
- A. In 1963?
- Q. That's '61, '62 and '63. Are these witnesses all wrong?
- A. I'll tell you, I don't think Ferrie was involved at all in that.
- Q. Why do you say that?
- A. Because Ferrie was completely left out of the Cuban Revolution in 1962.
- Q. I'm not talking about the Cuban Revolution. I'm talking about shipping arms to Cuba.
- A. Sure he was shipping arms to Cuba.
- Q. In other words, you say that whoever told us that Ferrie was shipping arms was right after all.
- A. Now wait -- In -- You're talking about '63 -- I doubt it. It might be true -- that you are right, but if you got it from Cubans -- If you got any information from Cubans here in New Orleans (Inaudible)....whoever said this doesn't know what he is talking about. Now, I don't think Ferrie had, unless he was working with Arcacha, or unless he was working with a group I didn't know of and I would be called, I mean all of us around here would be called on to help out, and I'm not talking about shipping to Miami. But other than that I don't -- like I say -- I don't know. I was only called on -- I'm surprised at what you're telling me because I know it was getting worse but most of the Cubans here in New Orleans are chicken-shit and they get nothing from me.
- Q. And your memory is that Arcacha left the city, as far as you know, for good, let's say, in late February of '62. Is that correct?
- A. That's right. That's right, sir.
- Q. Did you know that there was a discovery of a cache of arms bound for Cuba and Sergio Arcacha Smith and David Ferrie were involved in that cache of arms.
- A. I know that. I know that. Now let me tell you something. Can I talk to you a second. I'm the one who put the explosives in the trailer -- U-Miami -- to be sent to Miami, but that was not in '63.
- Q. When was it?

- A. In '61.
- Q. This is the one involving Ferris?
- A. Sure.
- Q. What did he have to do with it in '61?
- A. Now, I mean - can I - I don't want to get (inaudible).....
- Q. You should know, so tell me about it. I'm interested in Ferris.
- A. I know that, Mr. Garrison, and I -
- Q. Go ahead.
- A. All right, now we're going to talk.
- Q. Tell me about it.
- A. When I first came there was a shipment of arms - and when I say shipment of arms I mean grenades, bullets, explosives, traps. It was large, it was quite a large - I wouldn't say large, supply - you know - it was over here for a long time. Where they got it - I came in they were - these arms and ammunition and such was here. We're talking about '61 and not about '63.
- Q. All right, '61 then.
- A. All right, '61.
- Q. That's here in the city.
- A. Huh?
- Q. That's here in the city, wasn't it - here in New Orleans?
- A. Oh yes. That's what I mean - in the city.
- Q. Do you know the address?
- A. Do I know where?
- Q. Yes, where the grenades and the plastic were found.
- A. Well, they changed quite a bit. They was at Ferris's house at one time and then they were over at Arcacha's house and then we had to get them out. I had to help, helping out trying to get all that stuff out to Miami when the group came over here to pick it up. I'm the one who put it in the u-haul.
- Q. And what happened to it finally?
- A. They happened to go to the car, the Cuban car, the Christian Democratic Party got those. And then they say they are no good. Besides that, of course there were some left over - some caps - they said they are caps. But they didn't want them because they didn't want that kind because they had no need for them. So Arcacha kept them for a while. So he was taken out of the movement.

So when Arcocha was taking up the supply here in '61 he called me up one day. I said, "Look, I got all this stuff in here. Now let Ravel take care of it." I went one day over to Ravel's house at night - and boy you talk about Garcia. All those big revolutionaries, you know, they just talk, talk, talk for a half an hour, nothing but talk.

Q. Do you know where Ferrie got hold of this stuff?

A. That's a good question. They tell me it's from their own camp around here. I don't know - you see they got these arms before I came into the group.

Q. You know, you can't buy grenades. Somebody has to steal grenades from a U. S. Army camp. You can't buy them like you can U. S. Army guns. Obviously somebody----

A. Well, you can buy all that stuff you want to.

Q. Grenades?

A. Yes.

Q. Where can you buy them?

A. You can buy them just about - for example, you can buy them from supply houses, like that.

Q. Grenades? Hand grenades?

A. Yeah, yeah, not filled up. Just the shell and you peck them.

Q. This was a rather substantial amount of arms that we're talking about. This was just not a small amount. Isn't that right?

A. Let me ask you this, Mr. Garrison. Who told you this?

Q. This is from the Federal files about a cache of arms which Ferrie and Arcocha were connected with. Quite a substantial amount.

A. Quite a substantial amount. I was the one who carried them out. It was in '61, unless they had made some others which I don't know in '62.

Q. There was another one, too. Let's talk about '61. Do you remember how many boxes of grenades? Just roughly?

A. Thirty-one. There were quite a few - I tell you, take one of those U-2hulls 6 x 8's - not 6 x 8, it was a little wider than that, I think it was 8 x 10 or something - I filled up the whole works.

Q. All that was left were the plastics and explosives. So Ferrie came up with quite a lot of stuff there.

A. Where they got it, I don't know, Mr. Garrison. I know that - of course the story has been told to me - and very confidentially and I hope I - and then again I - I'm a Cuban and I don't want to betray my country. But this stuff was stolen. Now where it was stolen, I don't know.

So when Arcacha was taking up the supply here in '61 he called me up one day. I said, "Look, I got all this stuff in here. Now let Ravel take care of it." I went one day over to Ravel's house at night - and boy you talk about Garcia. All those big revolutionaries, you know, they just talk, talk, talk for a half an hour, nothing but talk.

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- Q. You know, you can't buy grenades. Somebody has to steal grenades from a U. S. Army camp. You can't buy them like you can U. S. Army guns. Obviously somebody---
- A. Well, you can buy all that stuff you want to.
- Q. Grenades?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where can you buy them?
- A. You can buy them just about - for example, you can buy them from supply houses, like that.
- Q. Grenades? Hand grenades?
- A. Yeah, yeah, not filled up. Just the shell and you pack them.
- Q. This was a rather substantial amount of arms that we're talking about. This was just not a small amount. Isn't that right?
- A. Let me ask you this, Mr. Garrison. Who told you this?
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- A. Thirty-one. There were quite a few - I tell you, take one of these U-Hauls 6 x 8's - not 6 x 8, it was a little wider than that, I think it was 8 x 10 or something - I filled up the whole works.
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- A. Where they got it, I don't know, Mr. Garrison. I know that - of course the story has been told to me - and very confidentially and I hope I - and then again I - I'm a Cuban and I don't want to betray my country. But this stuff was stolen. Now where it was stolen, I don't know.



- Q. It would be correct, would it not, to say that Ferrie did come up with a rather substantial amount of arms in this particular case?
- A. Yes. And this is what I heard from Arcacha who -- I know that the arms were here for a quantity to equip all these people from Miami who were stopping here too to pick up these arms -- these explosives which were a substantial amount of arms -- and he told me that Ferrie -- the story goes that Ferrie and two other guys, which I never met them, stole those. Frankly, I don't know whether Arcacha was involved in it or not, but they stole them from Algiers.
- Q. Stole them from where?
- A. From somewhere in Algiers. I don't know
- Q. You mean the Naval Base in Algiers?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was the difference between the Cuban training base in Algiers and the one north of the lake?
- A. There was no swimming pool there. I'm talking about the Naval Base.
- Q. The U. S. Naval ammunition storage base in Algiers.
- A. I imagine that's what it was, yes sir. How is this in '61 we're talking about?
- Q. Yes. We're talking about '61. Now, Ferrie knew where these arms were going, didn't he?
- A. Sure. Well, at the time they were going to be for the Cuban Revolutionary Front. But when the Cubans had trouble with this assault, then the officers took this bad ammunition -- or whatever you call it -- they were here in New Orleans and they never were shipped to Miami. They were kept here for a long time.
- Q. When Ferrie got this stuff, however he got it, he knew it was going to be for the revolutionary Cubans, did he not?
- A. Oh yes. This was the purpose of taking it. If he stole it or what, I don't know. But it was for the purpose of the Cuban Revolution against Fidel Castro.
- Q. So that your earlier statement that he only came up with two rifles actually is incorrect, isn't it?
- A. Now wait a minute, Mr. Garrison. At the same time we wanted to get arms and he came up with a couple of rifles, yes.
- Q. Let me rephrase it then. It would not be correct to say, as you earlier did, that Ferrie's only contribution was to come up with two rifles. He also came up with grenades and explosives.

- A. At the beginning of our conversation, when we first started, I didn't want to say anything about these explosives. First of all, you're a district attorney, and I'm a Cuban, who's looking toward the Cuban coast, now - now as far as - he got the ammunition, yes. But at the same time, the ammunition - all the stuff he had gotten for the Cuban Revolution had to be abandoned when they got to Miami - they didn't work. They were - they didn't work too good.
- Q. When did you get that report from Miami?
- A. After they came over here and picked it up and this commandant of the revolution came over here, or somebody came over here and they told us that the stuff that we had gave them, they said it was no good. They said it was very confusing. Now evidently they tried it at a camp to see if everything was okay.
- Q. Do you know what camp they tried it at?
- A. No, sir. I never did.
- Q. Do you know who it was in Miami that found them no good?
- A. The Christian Democratic party. That is the one.
- Q. Do you remember who it was in the Christian Democratic party that complained about it specifically?
- A. No. I don't remember the name but the man was the head of the group.
- Q. Did you ever see Hugh Ward?
- A. Ward?
- Q. In Banister's office?
- A. Ward?
- Q. Yes.
- A. I don't know his name. If I see his face I might remember him. He's an American, or what?
- Q. He's an American and worked for Banister.
- A. Well, I imagine, because I know everybody.
- Q. He was also involved in the shipment of arms to Cuba.
- A. Well, now if - I don't know - I tell you, the only thing I tell you - before that was I visited in Banister's house. That I don't know, Mr. Garrison, because when I came into it working, working at Arcacha's house, when I came into the picture I never knew nothing about New Orleans because I stayed at Arcacha's house. Now, by the way, the office was not to be used by Felix or whom nobody needed it. That was the purpose of it, yes. But it was not to be used by somebody for something else.
- Q. What was the submarine for?

- A. Well, Ferrie wanted to make an assault in Cuba and to use some kind of escape - to get into there and to get out. I didn't like that deal at all because I didn't know who and I didn't like that deal because it was no good.
- Q. Did you say it was a one-man assault plan and nothing else?
- A. Yes. That's all. Blow up, you know. I didn't know he was planning that all the time. I was blind - I was blind to this man and everything else, really. I wanted to do something badly and I wish I had it to do, you know.
- Q. Why would Ferrie care about making an assault on Havana? Why would he be concerned?
- A. I don't know.....(inaudible).....
- Q. Wasn't Ricardo Davis active in getting those 14 men from Miami for their training?
- A. Well, now, he was the contact man for the Americans and also with the Cuban Revolutionary Front because Fernando Fernandez when he left New Orleans they took him to Miami.
- Q. Do you remember when Ricardo Davis came to New Orleans?
- A. Well, the first time in '61, but he didn't trust us. He was very contrary.
- Q. How long did he stay here?
- A. Oh, he got in trouble financially - not in trouble - when I say trouble, he -
- Q. He had money problems?
- A. He had money problems, yes. At least wife problems.
- Q. Did he do anything for a living here?
- A. Yes, he worked for a finance company. One time he used to work for an insurance company, I think. Yeah.
- Q. Insurance company or finance company?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know the finance company?
- A. No, sir, I don't.
- Q. Public Finance?
- A. I don't know. It was somewhere in town, but I don't know.
- Q. In the 1200 block?
- A. A grey building?
- Q. Public Finance is in the next block from Krauss'.

- A. So, that's not the one. I don't know, it's a grey building. Close to the August Perez Building.
- Q. How long did he work there, Carlos? Do you know?
- A. I don't know. You see, I wasn't close to Davis either except, from the camp I knew him and so on and so forth, but he kept that -- but to tell you the truth but he kept that project to himself. And I am really surprised that he kept that to himself he had so many projects.
- Q. How Ricardo Davis necessarily had to have some liaison with the training camp north of the lake, didn't he?
- A. Ricardo Davis was the man, you can say the contact man with the Cubans at the camp and the Americans.
- Q. And do you remember when Ricardo Davis left New Orleans?
- A. I don't know. It was '62 or '63 when he -- I don't know when he left because I never saw him after that because you see what happened was his wife many times called up myself for food and I took food to her house. She was in awfully bad shape and you know Davis was gone. He worked and he made money but he spent it on other people, you know, on other girls. His wife was -- a couple times they told me his wife was in bad shape. You know, no food in the house and so I went over there and gave her some money to buy some food, because, you know, she was a very nice girl and it was a misfortune.
- Q. Do you know what the relationship of Ricardo Davis was with David Ferriter?
- A. I don't know if there was any. If there was, I don't know.
- Q. With Guy Banister?
- A. I don't know of any relationship of Davis with Guy Banister. I don't have the slightest idea of that, Mr. Garrison. Talking about Guy Banister in '63, I don't know of any at all. He may have had some, I don't know, who the Cubans were in '63 who were in his office, I don't know any of them.
- Q. Do you know if Ricardo knew Lee Harvey Oswald?
- A. I don't know. I would not think so.
- Q. Who were the other people who might have had any contact with Oswald? Do you know?
- A. That's, well, I mean to tell you, let me put it this way. Oddly enough, Carlos and I had been friends for a long time, in fact, from the days back in Cuba, and Oswald had tried to join Carlos Bringuier's organization at the same time the camp was going on across the lake. He went over there because of the Harlines and tried -- and asked Carlo -- he said he had some friends from the Marine Corps, and so on and so forth, and thought he could help out with the Cuban Revolution. Now this was the same time the camp was going on across the lake.

Well, then Carlos thought he was pro-Communist. So I told Carlo, I said, "Look, he tried to join our organization, so let us join his organization, because I'm the one who's the police officer to join the organization. His organization. I would have joined the organization if the - well, I talked to a couple of people in this department here to see if I could have some government okay. As far as joining the organization, I didn't want to because I don't join any movements unless I'm okayed by the government. Because if I had joined this organization without any consultation with the government, I would be in a mess.

Q. Just how many people did he have in his organization? Do you recall?

A. He told me, but you see, I just went there one time and I got the pamphlet and the form to fill out and I became worried then. I became worried about the organization and I wasn't too pleased about it, and it was right after that, the same day, the same afternoon I seen him at, and he told me to wait a while and of course the whole thing came true.

Q. Mr. Guiroga, would you be surprised if I told you that Oswald was not a Communist at all?

A. I would be very, very surprised.....(Inaudible). I would like to make it very confidential, and if I may I would not like it divulged in any way because my father is in Cuba and may be shot, and this, the same thing I told you, I told the F.B.I. and the Secret Service (my father is in Cuba and would probably be shot, and would die) if my father learns of this and is about to be shot, you know contact our Cuban Consulate in such - nobody knows my name - my name has not been given to any man since I made a statement, public statement, to anyone, in any papers and - well, I made many statements to the papers.

Q. The one difference between the federal organizations which you named, Mr. Guiroga, and our office is that we have gathered a good deal more evidence than they have. Considerably more evidence. And one of the things that we have learned is that Oswald was not a Communist at all. Would it surprise you if I told you that Oswald was not anti-Castro?

A. He had to be anti-Castro, because look when a man dies for Cuba - now I went to Oswald's house and the first thing he did when I walked into that apartment (Inaudible).....I went to Cuba in 1960 when the American lawyers for - my wife and I got married in 1960 and the Cuban and American revolution was still on and one of my reasons for going to Cuba was...well, I was there in 1960, first of all, to see my father who's in this revolution and it might be the last time I ever see my father. Secondly, I went because of my honeymoon. I could not spend the money here. I had quite a bit of money in Cuba left over and I wanted to use all of it. I didn't want Fidel Castro to take my money, so I went over there and spent the whole works.

- Q. Just when was that?
- A. 1960. That was the last time I went over there.
- Q. You say that it would surprise you if I told you that Oswald was not anti-Castro?
- A. He had to be a Communist. He talked to me for an hour, or a half hour. In that half hour, I'm not lying to you, what I have in this book is what he believes in; for example, he told me that he would kill American soldiers if they land in Cuba; that the whole thing actually, the whole thing was something the United States (inaudible).....The whole thing (inaudible).....Secondly, why don't we invade Nicaragua and get rid of Simosa. Sure, Simosa's unpopular there. He told me that. In fact I followed the whole thing. In fact I told him why don't we study how to start getting the American people out (inaudible).....In fact, I was really for it all the way. In fact I agreed with everything he told me about the crime of the missiles, and all that stuff. I told him out, I told him myself, you must be one of his men. And one of the reasons why I could have had a chance to really make him let me join his organization because at the time Cubans which have been here for a long time had been those who were for Fidel Castro's revolution - not revolution - Cubans came over there because they like Fidel. Here's a guy who is all by himself. I may have an accent but I speak English good and so I told him that I was here and he could check my background all he wanted because I had been here for a long time. And so at the time, in '63, the people who Castro came over to see in the United States who were here for maybe 20 or 25 years and they still had the revolution. That is they still liked the socialistic revolution.
- Q. Would it surprise you if I told you that all these things Oswald said were merely a cover? That he was not a Communist and not anti-Castro at all?
- A. It sure would surprise me (inaudible).....
- Q. Would it surprise you if I told you that Oswald visited the training camp across the lake? Would that surprise you?
- A. Yes, sir. It would surprise me.
- Q. Suppose I told you that we had statements of witnesses placing Arcecha here in the summer of '63? Would that be a surprise?
- A. I'll say one thing - if he was here in '63 I would hear it or he would call me or if he came back, for example, and I'm not here he would speak with the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Cuban Society.
- Q. How do you spell his name?
- A. P-I-E-D-R-A.

- Q. What was his first name?
- A. Orlando.
- Q. And does he still live here?
- A. No. He's from Miami. In fact that's why I wrote a letter about seeing where Arcacha could be found.
- Q. In other words, he was very close to Arcacha?
- A. Who?
- Q. Piedra.
- A. No, he was not close to Arcacha but he had heard from somewhere else, perhaps from Houston, that Arcacha was in Houston; that some time he came from Houston and told us Arcacha was there.
- Q. But you would be surprised if I told you that Arcacha was in New Orleans in the summer of '63?
- A. Yes. Because I tell you I never heard of it and if, for example, Piedra had called me up or the Cubans had seen him in New Orleans, or the Cubans had seen him in the office - they were very close to him - and I never heard of it.
- Q. Would you be surprised if I told you that we have several witnesses of unquestionable veracity and integrity who have given us statements that they have seen Lee Oswald with Arcacha in the summer of '63?
- A. Lee Oswald?
- Q. Lee Oswald.
- A. Lee Oswald and Arcacha? I never seen them together.
- Q. Does that surprise you?
- A. Sure it surprises me.
- Q. Suppose I told you we have witnesses who have seen Oswald with Ferrie?
- A. Now that would surprise me. Now that would surprise me.
- Q. Would it surprise you if I told you we have witnesses who have seen you with Lee Oswald?
- A. Yes. At Oswald's home. Yes.
- Q. No. At other times, too.
- A. You can't believe that.
- Q. We have a disagreement then between you and these witnesses.
- A. You better believe that. You got witnesses (inaudible)....

- Q. Have you ever been to the Mancuso Cafe with Arcacha? That's the little corner cafe on Lafayette and Camp, if you recall.
- A. I used to go there all the time in '61 and '62.
- Q. Do you recall being there with Arcacha and Lee Oswald?
- A. Oh no. I don't recall. There were reports, there were reports that - now this is - let's go back and let's get started and get something out now that you have said something like that. Oswald was in Russia during that time.
- Q. You mean in 1961?
- A. Yes.
- Q. We're talking about '63.
- A. In 1963 I never went to Guy Banister's house.
- Q. How about 1963 in Mancuso's Cafe?
- A. In 1963? I don't know. You'll have to show me the pictures...(inaudible)
- Q. Do you ever recall introducing Lee Oswald to someone as Lee Harvey?
- A. Let's see. When was the last time (inaudible).....
- Q. Do you ever recall introducing Lee Oswald to anybody? Introducing him as Lee Harvey, which was the name he was using at that time?
- A. Lee Harvey? No sir. The first time and the only time I met Oswald was at his house when I went to join his organization. That is the only time - unless my memory doesn't - which, I tell you, he saw me at his house when I first got here, when he called me on the (inaudible) .....was the first time I saw him.
- Q. You don't think it's possible you were with him on some other occasions and just happened to forget it.
- A. Well, I'll tell you one thing, just show me pictures of that.....(inaudible).....That's impossible, sir, because the first time I ever saw Oswald was in his house and I was never go there since. When I left the Cuban Revolution in '62, that was it. Now whoever gave you all of this stuff - you can ask my wife, you can call her up if you want to --
- Q. What has your wife got to tell us?
- A. Well, when I got out in '62 I got out of the revolution for good. I got fed up with it too. (inaudible)..... As I say, you can quote me here if you want, or probably care to, you know what you want to do now, I was - I never been out, I never been out in Guy Banister's office - in '63 I never went to Guy Banister's office - never did



in my life in '63 and I doubt seriously whether I went in '62 because actually in '62 I said to the Cubans I am not going to Banister's office in '63. And I tell you one thing, they got to prove it too because I never been to Guy Banister's office in '63 at all. Never. I was never there in '63 at all (inaudible).....

- Q. We have some witnesses who must be wrong.
- A. You better check on that, because I tell you, I went into Guy Banister's office many, many times. I used to see Guy and I would take the Canal Streetcar, I would take the Canal Streetcar with him. And I would also see the Cubans, I would also see the Cubans who worked with Arcacha. But in '63 I never went back to Guy Banister's office.
- Q. Well, there is only one way to clear this matter up. Would you be willing to submit voluntarily to a polygraph examination.
- A. I sure would, Mr. Garrison, right now.
- Q. It would be impossible to have it set up at this time, but we will contact you tomorrow and let you know the time.
- A. Okay.

in my life in '63 and I doubt seriously whether I went in '62 because actually in '62 I said to the Cubans I am not going to Banister's office in '63. And I tell you one thing, they got to prove it too because I never been to Guy Banister's office in '63 at all. Never, I was never there in '63 at all (inaudible).....

- Q. We have some witnesses who must be wrong.
- A. You better check on that, because I tell you, I went into Guy Banister's office many, many times. I used to see Guy and I would take the Canal Streetcar, I would take the Canal Streetcar with him. And I would also see the Cubans, I would also see the Cubans who worked with Arcacha. But in '63 I never went back to Guy Banister's office.
- Q. Well, there is only one way to clear this matter up. Would you be willing to submit voluntarily to a polygraph examination.
- A. I sure would, Mr. Garrison, right now.
- Q. It would be impossible to have it set up at this time, but we will contact you tomorrow and let you know the time.
- A. Okay.

1.

You have said you were in LEE OSWALD's company only on one occasion (i.e., when you attempted to "infiltrate his organization"). Isn't it a fact that you were in OSWALD's company on a number of occasions?

Answer: Evaluation:  
NO S/R - Specific reactions

2. Do you have any first-hand knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy?

Answer: Evaluation:  
NO N/S/R No Specific reactions

3. <sup>View Oswald</sup> Do you know the names of the men who participated in killing President Kennedy in Dallas?

Answer: Evaluation:  
NO N/S/R No specific reactions

4. Did you know in advance that it was going to be done?

Answer: Evaluation:  
NO N/S/R No Specific reactions

5. Do you know the names of the two men who visited SYLVIA ODIO in Dallas with LEE OSWALD?

Answer: Evaluation:  
NO N/S/R No Specific reactions

6. Have you ever visited SYLVIA ODIO in Dallas?

Answer: Evaluation:  
NO N/S/R No Specific reactions

7.

In the late Summer and early Fall of 1963, LEE OSWALD is often seen in the company of a stocky, unusually powerful man of Latin descent. This man is described by various witnesses as being dark, unusually strong looking and having a very thick neck. To you think you know the name of this man?

Answer:            Evaluation:

*NO*            *S/R*    *Specific reactions*

8.

You have said you tried to "infiltrate" OSWALD's "organization". Isn't it a fact that you knew that his "Fair Play for Cuba" activities were merely a cover?

Answer:            Evaluation:

*NO*            *S/R*    *Specific reactions*

9.

Is it not a fact that at that time OSWALD was in reality a part of an anti-Castro operation?

Answer:            Evaluation:

*NO*            *S/R*    *Specific reaction*

10.

Do you know the names of the other men who were involved with OSWALD in the New Orleans operation in 1963?

Answer:            Evaluation:

*NO*            *w/s/r*    *NO Specific reactions*

11.

Did you participate in any way in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy?

Answer:            Evaluation:

*NO*            *w/s/r*    *NO Specific reactions*

12.

Did SERGIO ARCACHA participate in any way in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy?

Answer:            Evaluation:

*NO*            *w/s/r*    *NO Specific reactions*

13. According to your own knowledge, did DAVID FERRIE know LEE OSWALD in 1963?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

M/S/R No Specific reaction

14. Did CLAY SHAW?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

M/S/R No Specific Reaction

15. Did SERGIO ARCACHA?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

S/R Specific reaction

16. Did JACK RUBY?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

M/S/R No Specific reaction

17. Did GUY BANISTER?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

S/R specific reaction

18. Did GORDON NOVEL?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

M/S/R No Specific reaction

19. Did any other persons, whom you know of, know LEE OSWALD in 1963? (We are not referring to chance encounters)?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

S/R Specific reaction

20. Do you know who got OSWALD his job at the Reilly Coffee Company?

Answer: Evaluation:

NO N/S/R NO Specific Reactions

21. Do you know which individuals at the Reilly Coffee Company were aware of OSWALD's real mission in New Orleans?

Answer: Evaluation:

NO N/S/R NO Specific Reactions

22. Prior to the assassination of the President, did you ever see any of the guns which were used in his assassination?

Answer: Evaluation:

NO S/R Specific Reactions

23. Do you know where the men who killed President Kennedy stayed while they were in Dallas?

Answer: Evaluation:

NO N/S/R NO Specific Reactions

24. Do you believe that you know who fired the shots from in front of the President?

Answer: Evaluation:

NO N/S/R NO Specific Reactions

25. After the assassination, did you ever have occasion to see (in real life, not on TV) any of the men who took part in it?

Answer: Evaluation:

NO N/S/R NO Specific Reactions

26. According to your own knowledge, did DEAN ANDREWS know about any special mission in which OSWALD may have been involved in the Summer of 1963?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

W/S/R NO Specific Reaction

27. Do you have reason to believe that DEAN ANDREWS knew about the conspiracy to kill the President?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

W/S/R NO Specific Reaction

28. Do you have reason to believe that DEAN ANDREWS knew CLAY SHAW before the assassination?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

W/S/R NO Specific Reaction

29. One witness we have located, saw LEE OSWALD with JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club in Dallas before the assassination. At that time there were two other men with OSWALD. Do you have reason to believe that you know who those men were?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

W/S/R NO Specific Reaction

30. One of those men with OSWALD (at RUBY's) was a heavy set Latin type with a scar over his left eye. Do you have an idea who this heavy set man was?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

W/S/R NO Specific Reaction

31. The other man with OSWALD at RUBY's was thin, pale complexioned and had long black hair. Do you have an idea who that man was?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

W/S/R NO Specific Reaction

32. In addition to the witnesses who testified at the hearing, the State has others who saw CLAY SHAW with OSWALD. On one of these occasions a tall, thin Cuban with a mustache was with SHAW and OSWALD. Do you believe you know who this tall Cuban would be?

Answer:                      Evaluation:

*no*                      *n/s/r*      *no specific reaction*

33. When LEE OSWALD visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in the early Fall of 1963, a heavy-set Latin acquaintance of his was waiting outside for him. This man was very stocky and unusually powerful looking. Do you believe you know the name of this man?

Answer:                      Evaluation:

*no*                      *n/s/r*      *no specific reaction*

34. Do you believe you know who this man worked for?

Answer:                      Evaluation:

*no*                      *n/s/r*      *no specific reaction*

35. Did SERGIO ARCACHA visit New Orleans on any occasions in 1963?

Answer:                      Evaluation:

*no*                      *s/r*      *specific reaction*

36. According to your knowledge or information, did any of the following persons have any knowledge of LEE OSWALD's activities prior to the assassination?

(NOTE: Please circle each name to which an affirmative answer is given and each name where a negative answer is accompanied by signs of deception. Add any relevant comments desired.)

*no* a. Roberto Gómez Cortez

*no* b. Jesus Cuajardo

*no* c. Morris Brownlee

*no* d. James Lewallen

*no* e. Dante Marochino

*no* f. Nick J. Matrana

*no* g. Caridad Lopez (of Dallas)

*no* h. Luis Rabel

*no* i. J. B. Dauenhauer



- Bj. David Ferrie  
 Wk. Clay Shaw  
 Wl. Manuel Garcia Gonzalez  
 Wm. Clyde Johnson  
 Wn. Layton Martens  
 Wo. Ocelo Pedros (This is one of names which Emilio Santana  
 flunked the machine on. Ivon has the  
 proper name)  
 Wp. Joseph Milla  
 Wq. Harold Riviere  
 Wr. William Dalzell  
 Ws. Alvin Beaubouef  
 Wt. Jack Ruby  
u. Celso Hernandez *Yes Had fight with  
 Oswald*  
 Wv. Emilio Santana  
 Ww. Emilio Torres  
 Wx. Relatives of Emilio Torres  
 Wy. Philip Geraci  
 Wz. Elmer Lee Todd  
 Wa2 Eric Crouchet  
 Wb2 Louis Breto  
 Wc2 Fabregas  
 Wd2 Bill Billeck  
 We2 John Irion  
 Wf2 Louis Breto  
 Wg2. Marina Oswald  
 Wh2. Julian Evans

*Subject gave no specific  
 reactions to the said names*

*Roy*

Dear Mr. Garrison,

Oswald

To: Archives  
FILE

On my way to Canada, by bus, I have decided to drop this letter to you. It might have reached you two years ago, but its mailing has been constantly delayed: I feared that the discovery of my identity would certainly lead to the death of my wife, my children, my parents and my sister. Therefore the signature at the bottom of this letter is only a code you can use through a news media to ask for further information if you deem it necessary.

I fully agree with you that Oswald's ostentatious "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA" advocacy was nothing more than a facade. Oswald was the trigger man; the people who were behind him had a double objective: first, prevent John Kennedy from overthrowing Francois DuValier, dictator of Haiti and second eliminate the threat of a revised tax oil program which was being studied and on the President's desk.

I have carefully read the Official Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John Kennedy with an analysis and commentary by Louis Nizer and a historical afterword by Bruce Catton.

As you will discover through this letter, particular circumstances have placed me in a position where it is impossible for me to believe that the Warren Commission "has thoroughly investigated, in addition to possible leads, all facets of Oswald's association", particularly with Francois Duvalier and Murchison, owner of the Caribbean Mills Inc., through George S. De Mohrenschildt.

It is a fact well known by the American press that John Kennedy and Francois Duvalier were engaged in a death and life fight at the time of the assassination.

A brief resume of this bloody fight will enlighten you as to a few obscure facts which would have already led to the arrest of all the conspirators, if they had been properly analysed.

On September 2nd, 1957, Francois DuValier was elected President of Haiti with the help of General Antonio Kebreau, Haitian Army Chief of Staff, Leonidas Trujillo, President of the Dominican Republic, and the Point Four, headed by Dr. Yo, a personal friend of Francois Duvalier who had worked under Dr. Yo, as a medical doctor.

The incident of the killing of a young American by a police officer prevented a prompt collaboration between the American Government and the Haitian Government. In the meantime, Duvalier, whom everybody painted at that time as a soft spoken doctor who could not dominate the political turmoil of Haiti for a long period of time, was in the process of proving to the world that a new Machiavelli was born, capable of firing General Kebreau, silencing through mysterious deaths his old friends and enemies and even, as pointed out by David Finley in *The Sign*, (June, 1965) having the audacity to extend his police arm abroad directly into the United States.

On January 1st, 1958, Baptista left La Havana in an army jet en route to Ciudad Trujillo. Two months after, at the bewilderment of the State Department, Castro who had promised freedom and free election, was rapidly swinging toward the left with his brother Raoul and Che Guevara.

The American Government was forced to reassess their position concerning the Haitian Government for strategic reasons.

To quote from an article by Robert Debs Heinl Jr. which appeared in the May 16th, 1964 issue of The New Republic: "The Windward Passage, which Haiti flanks, is the Gibraltar Strait of the Caribbean. Almost two-thirds of the Caribbean's Atlantic traffic goes through it. In World War II, our Navy had to convoy more shipping through the Passage-against limited German submarine operations-than through any sea area except the approaches to New York. Against today's Communist submarines, given Cuban bases, any position on the Windward Passage-such as Haiti-is a sensitive choke-point."

The Eisenhower administration rushed a settlement and started a honeymoon with Duvalier which was cemented by the sending to Haiti of a military mission headed by Colonel R. Heinl, Jr., whose job was to help the Haitian military do their jobs better, and at the same time, get them back into trim as a force capable of holding off coups at home as well as adventures by Premier Fidel Castro. "It became obvious" (I will add, on the very first days of the Kennedy administration) "that the United States has, in Francois Duvalier, a thoroughly undependable, implacably unfriendly, bitterly anti-white neighbor who fosters internal communism as a means of blackmailing the U. S." From 1957 to Kennedy's death, "Americans have advised, cajoled, pled, deplored and even ineffectually threatened Francois Duvalier". In a 1960 speech, Duvalier bitterly proclaimed "For 33 months, my government and people have lived on promises, smiles, encouragements, recommendations, hesitancy, long delays, and lack of understanding..."

On August 17th, 1961, at Punta des Este, Urug., ~~it was evident that a~~ ~~U. S. economic policy for the hemisphere amounting to twenty~~ ~~billion dollars in the following ten years, it was evident that what the~~ ~~U. S. really wanted was the ousting of Cuba from the O.A.S.~~  
*the* In Current History, February, 1963, Vol. 44, No. 258, an article by Paul S. Holbro, entitled Cold War Drift in Latin America, we read: "At the eighth meeting of foreign ministers in January, 1962, the O.A.S. expelled Cuba. But months of preparatory talks were necessary; and Secretary of State Dean Rusk had to bargain vigorously to secure the necessary 14 votes." At this point it would be of interest to you to contact Dean Rusk and ask him for the details leading to the procurement of Haiti's vote. Keeping in mind that on the eve of this vote M. Chalmers, President of the Haitian delegation, had publicly declared his sympathy for the principal of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries, which meant in diplomatic language, a vote in favor of the non-expulsion of Cuba. According to the official rumors, Duvalier sold his vote on condition that, in addition to the financial help granted to his government, additional funds be put at his disposal to build an international airport in Port-au-Prince. Recalling this bargaining, Colonel Heinl continues in the article aforementioned: "Washington's response to all such provocations has been limited and desultory. We did, it is true, terminate aid; the Port-au-Prince airport-bribe for Duvalier's anti-Castro OAS vote has foundered."

It is evident that the Kennedy administration resented Duvalier's blackmail, and found it difficult to financially aid a corrupted government whose dictator had elected himself President for Life on May 13th, 1961. On this date, the New York Times voiced this comment: "Latin America has witnessed many fraudulent elections throughout its history but none will have been more outrageous than the one which has just taken place in Haiti."

In HAITI OF THE SIXTIES, OBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN by Leslie F. Manigat, published by the Washington Center of Foreign Policy-Research, affiliated with The School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, the following comment appears: "Since the president of Haiti is elected for six years and congressmen for four years, the government elected in 1957 had to organize legislative elections in 1961. On the day of the election, each voter received the usual ballot containing the names of the candidates for the House, with, at the top of each, the word, "Francois Duvalier, president de la Republique." ---and--- "In the presence of stupefied foreign diplomats, Duvalier, as a good democrat, affirmed his obedience to the will of the sovereign people, which had surprisingly managed once more to assign him the heavy burden of power, even before his first mandate had run its course. "The Haitian democracy," he said later, "is neither the English nor the French one, and still less the American democracy." Indeed, he had proved that it was really a "sui generis democracy." Though Kennedy, after Punta del Este, tried to fulfill his promise to Duvalier, the disapproval of the Venezuelan Government against this coup forced the Kennedy administration to let it be known that after May 15th, 1963, the government of Francois Duvalier would not be recognized by the United States. Referring once again to Colonel Heintz's article: "On May 22nd, 1962, the anniversary of Duvalier's unconstitutional 1961 reinauguration-the U.S. Ambassador pointedly absents himself for consultation in Washington." Duvalier reacted promptly. From Haiti of the Sixties ( page 69 ) : " In two sensational speeches , known in the duvalierist terminology as the "outcry of Jacmel " , Duvalier made explicit , if nevertheless in veiled terms, that an eventual ~~swing~~ swing to the left was a step his government might consider , since the call for more substantial aid had fallen in a great patron's deaf ear. " Proceeding with his blackmail, he welcomed a Polish and a Czechoslovak commercial mission.

To save time, copies of pages 82-85 of Haiti Of The Sixties are enclosed, and should be read at this point.

According to Colonel Heintz, during the last days of April, 1963, American dependents in Haiti were evacuated. A marine expeditionary brigade lay off Port au Prince in anticipation of bloody disorders, but nothing happened - - the Marines eventually sailed north and the dependents were allowed to trickle back. When the opposition asked Colonel - Paul Dollard, Military Attache at the American Embassy, why the Marines had not landed as promised, he simply replied with tears in his eyes, "Presidential determination". A few observers attributed the Kennedy decision to a great deal of pressure from powerful American lobbyists, stating that Duvalier was, in fact, protecting their interests in Haiti, as Batista had in Cuba.

The fight between the Kennedy administration and Duvalier was not over, nevertheless. Duvalier refused to let the American Ambassador, Mr. Thurston come back even to pick up his household effects. The Kennedy Administration, through General Paul Eugene Magloire, secretly financed an invasion force of Haitian Exiles. The Dominican Government, presided over by Juan Bosch, gave to this shabby little army a training camp just inside the Dominican border. In August 1963 they marched against Guanaminthe, strongest fortress in the frontier area. The little column was ambushed and routed before it reached the fortress.

trader was deprived of his properties. American newsmen were detained and expelled. Even the son of the US naval chief of mission was arrested, and a French priest was assassinated. Degraded in the eyes of the world, the government lost all moral credit, yet appeared totally unaffected.

4. April-May crisis and the question of foreign embassies

The end of Duvalier's regular mandate was to fall on May 15, 1963. AS everyone knew, the United States had stressed that it would not recognize the May 1961 reelection. Suspension of foreign aid, together with the widely circulated statements of the US Ambassador about non-recognition of the 1961 coup d'etat, provided food for internal and external opposition movements. The bloody dictatorship seemed to be tottering. A Real fetishism began to grow up around the date, may 15, which was becoming endowed with the magic power of being able to cause the downfall of the tyrant.

In a gesture more serious than the fatalistic awaiting of a date on which something might happen, groups of exiles in the Dominican Republic were training for armed invasion. Inside the country, army officers were planning a coup in order to escape being crushed. The miscarriage of their movement, under circumstances still unknown but involving treachery as well as lack of weapons gave Duvalier the opportunity to dismiss from the army, at one blow, 70 officers from the Military Academy.

An aborted attempt at kidnapping the president's children further exacerbated the violence of the president. On the very day of the unsuccessful

coup de main, Duvalier ordered the arrest of all former army officers, without exception and all former political prisoners and foes. On this notorious date, April 26, a Friday, the family of an ex-officer, suspected (without evidence, since he had taken sanctuary in the Dominican Republic the day before) of having participated in the kidnapping was assassinated and the family home burned. (The father, it might be noted, was a non-political, retired justice of the Supreme Court.) The scenes of wild slaughter that followed on the streets of Port-au-Prince seemed to be an apocalyptic realization of the bloody prophecy of a spokesman of the regime: "There will be a Himalaya of corpses and burned-out villas." For hours, bodies were intentionally left in the streets to be seen by passers-by, before being taken for burial.

The embassies were quickly filled with dismissed officers and other opponents on the regime black list. The diplomatic corps was alerted by rumors (confirmed by the usual excessive talk of the tontons-macoutes) that, in case of invasion, civil war, or attempt to overthrow the government, foreign embassies would be entered by the government and all in asylum would be assassinated, along with political prisoners still in the jails. The embassies armed themselves, and units of the US navy lay at anchor in the bay of Port-au-Prince.

5. United States pressures, Dominican action, and appeal to international organizations

Meanwhile, an opportune event occurred that was exploited by the Dominican government as a deliberate violation of its embassy in Port-au-Prince. President Juan Bosch indicated that it was a casus

belli, and his untimely ultimatum seemed to put both countries in a situation close to war. Actually, aimed only at aggravating the internal crisis in Haiti to force the issue, the ultimatum was an error: on the one hand, it embarrassed Haitian nationalist opponents of Duvalier, reluctant to be saved by the eventual intervention of a foreign power; on the other, it gave the OAS an unfortunate opportunity to intervene, since the Haitian government could easily charge that official Dominican support to Haitian exiled armed groups was responsible for the threat to peace.

Tension increased as May drew near. Young scholars who refused to deliver the eulogy, requested by the regime in commemoration of Duvalier's new mandate, sought refuge in foreign embassies. Rumors of massacre terrified the populace and Port-au-Prince appeared on the verge of a new Saint Bartholomew's eve.

Panic over the massive departure of Americans and Europeans, evacuated at the initiative of the US Embassy, was expected to be the starting point of a state of anarchy and chaos that would bring a landing by American troops if foreign embassies were violated or scenes of bloodshed continued. Surprisingly, the Americans thought and said that United States pressure would be enough to cause Duvalier's departure. A spokesman for the State Department announced the "progressive decomposition of the regime." American press and television media, at the end of a well-orchestrated anti-Duvalier campaign, triumphantly proclaimed that tickets on Pan American Airways had been reserved by the Haitian government for Duvalier's family to fly to Europe. The OAS council worked round the clock, preparing

for the situation that would be created by the expected escape of the Caribbean tyrant. Bosch, under pressure, was convinced that it was time to disarm the military camps of the Haitian exiles in his country, since the Americans seemed to think that everything was going according to their plans.

This was to underestimate the adversary.

Certainly, Duvalier refrained from attacking foreign embassies and even gave safe-conducts in order to empty them and fulfill a promise made to the UN Security Council. (Claiming that the OAS was unfriendly, the Haitian government had requested the Security Council to hear its complaints against the Dominican government, which it charged with aggressive threats, and against the United States, which, for the Afro-Asian audience, it insinuated was the instigator of a Latin-American conspiracy detrimental to the only Negro republic of this hemisphere.)

Duvalier quietly stayed in power and, at length, although not without losses, reduced to silence the organizers of the armed, internal resistance groups. Paradoxically, the leader of one of the groups was the former chief of Duvalier's police, the first organizer of the civil militia. After his dismissal, he had become the most audacious if the least popular, foe of his former leader.

*X X X X X X X X X X*  
E. Causes of a failure: Duvalier stays in power

"I shall keep the power. Only God can deprive me of it." Duvalier's words, when celebrating his victory, suggest the need to seek the causes of his continued success.



Commenting on the event, in TRUE, April 1968, Robert Emmett Johnson, in an article entitled I Stuck Pins In A Voodoo Dictator, had this to say: "The whole 1963 operation was so fascinatingly inept that I suppose the Central Intelligence Agency simply could not resist the temptation to show what professionals can do."

In the meantime life for the American citizen in Haiti was unbearable. Describing their situation, Colonel Heintz stated indignantly: "American citizens have been maltreated, illegally arrested, held incommunicado, and deported without explanation. American business interests have been shaken down for heavy contributions by the malodorous National Renovation Movement (one businessman had the shock of receiving his cancelled check for this worthy enterprise returned with the endorsement of a mistress of Luckner Cambrone, Cabinet Minister, and Director of the M.N.R.) ..."

Indeed, this was true for most of the American businessmen, but unfortunately not for all of them. This was not true for the owners of Hamco and the Caribbean Mill--- This was not true for Georges de Mohrenschildt--- This may not have been true for Clay Shaw---

Who is GEORGES DE MOHRENSCHILDT?

Where was Georges de Mohrenschildt at the time of the assassination? What was he doing?

For whom was he working?

These are the questions which I am going to answer after I have enlightened you as to the relations between the Kennedy Administration and the government of Francois Duvalier. If I add to this a few facts about Duvalier's behavior as an assassin both national and international, this, in my opinion will help you to understand better what happened in Dallas.

First, another quote from Colonel Heintz's article in The New Republic: "Duvalier is cruel, devious, Xenophobic, hyper-suspicious, today a virtual recluse, utterly ruthless and self-consecrated to power. He rules by playing (and paying) off ambitious and greedy subordinates and factions; by calculating extirpation of alternative leadership; by fear, espionage and every totalitarian brutality; by suppressing civil liberties (especially freedom of the press). Instead of pursuing the usual authoritarian tactic of strengthening his army to uphold the regime, Duvalier like Castro, set out to wreck the regular army (whose loyalty he doubted) and created instead a blue-denimed Civil Militia, a second army of TMs. While building this militia, Duvalier jettisoned (and probably murdered) General Kebreau, and has since run through four more Army chiefs of staff. The Archbishop of Haiti, two bishops, and nearly 40 priests, including all Jesuits in the country, have been expelled under police guard. Duvalier is under excommunication (which doesn't bother him notably). The Papal Nuncio was recalled to Rome in 1962. The Episcopal Church had its turn. After 21 years' devoted service as Bishop of Haiti, the Right Reverend C. A. Voegeli, whose contributions equal those of any American during the period, was arrested and expelled at gun point on a half hour's notice."

In the SIGN, a catholic magazine, David Finley, in June 1965, expresses his concern as follows:

"If the United States fear to act because of our complex power situation in the Caribbean there are organizations which have spoken out.

The Human rights commission of the Organization of American States has accused Duvalier of twenty seven violation of human rights, including MASS MURDER

The highly respected International Commission of Jurists, after studying Haiti's tyranny last year, commented that Duvalier has as his purpose the complete moral and economic bleeding of the Haitian people at a rate of about ten million dollars a year.

Although his terror machine is strongest at home, Duvalier has also had the audacity to extend his police arm abroad directly into the United States. For your research purposes, the address of The Sign is, Room 106, Monastery Place, Union City, NJ.

Here is the man who was the business partner of Georges de Mohrenschildt, or rather his boss. It would be possible to have more than two thousand pages with cuts from all the American newspapers relating the crimes of Duvalier who has even burned babies of five years in retaliation against their parents. To finish Duvalier's portrait let us add that it is a well known fact that Duvalier was the accomplice of Leonidas Trujillo in the attempt to kill the President of Venezuela, Romulo Betancourt. The following two paragraphs are quoted from the aforementioned Haiti Of The Sixties: "Duvalier's pact with Trujillo had stipulated consultation and cooperation in international organizations between the two dictatorial governments. In August, 1960, at the sixth meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Hemisphere acting as an organ of consultation, Duvalier astonishingly let the Haitian delegation unequivocally and unhesitatingly condemn the Trujillo regime. The participation of Trujillo in the assassination attempt against Betancourt had been flagrant; and the Haitian de legation--within which the author, as a foreign serviced officer in the Haitian Department of State, was a counsellor in the Haitian Department of State, was a counsellor--found, in this act of international banditry, a patriotic opportunity to condemn as an assassin the former killer of Haitian peasants and most constant enemy of the Haitian people.

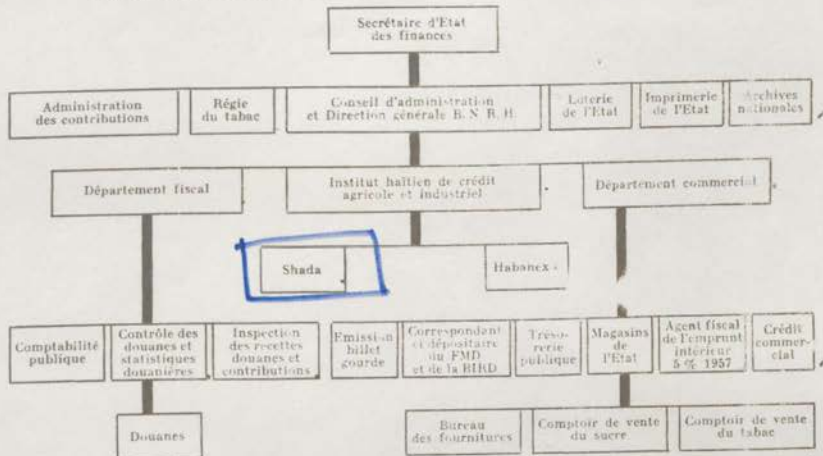
At the beginning of the conference, Duvalier was in an uncomfortable position, as he was viewed as an ally of Trujillo and was expected to vote in his favor. (There had in fact, been insinuations that Duvalier was an accomplice in the assassination attempt.) The categorical vote of the Haitian delegate dispelled all doubts and embarrassing questions about the Haitian position and made possible a unanimous final resolution. This stand so pleased Venezuela that it dropped the thought of further inquiries, intended to clarify a number of minor but mysterious episodes relating to the travel of the assassins from the Dominican Republic to Venezuela. The author can assert today that the Haitian Foreign Office had not been informed of certain goings and comings, known only to the secret police, and that the president was cynically satisfied with ordering the Haitian delegation to adopt a position "dictated by patriotism and expressed in diplomatic language"! Proceeding in our investigation it is interesting to note that Duvalier does not grant a favor without what he calls an involvement, to quote him: "Who is not on my side is against me and who is on my side must get involved." The question is---what was the involvement of Georges de Mohrenschildt for the scandalous business concessions granted to him and his partners? The Warren Commission, without any detail, reported that at the time of the assassination, Georges de Mohrenschildt was engaged in a business adventure in Haiti. How much was he making? How much did he hope to make in the future? No one can understand how scandalous it was without a brief outline.

In 1941, during the war sisal became a strategic material. Haiti, at that time, was one of the main producers of that fiber. A corporation, SHADA, was founded by the Haitian government and a group of American investors to promote the extension of this product together with a rubber plantation and the exploitation of the forest resources of Haiti.

2

### PLACE DE LA B. N. R. H. DANS L'ORGANISATION FINANCIERE HAITIENNE

200



\* Haytian Banamax Export, S.A., entreprise créée en 1945, reorganisée en août 1952 avec la participation financière de l'Etat haïtien. En mai 1954, l'IBCAI s'est vu confier la gestion de ses intérêts publics, et assume en fait, depuis cette date, l'entière gestion de l'entreprise.

6.

In 1952, a loan of \$3,500,000. was granted to SHADA by the Export and Import Bank of Washington, D.C. This loan was used by the Haitian Government to buy the shares of the American investors, and by so doing, they became the sole owners of SHADA. The Banks' only stipulation when the loan was granted, was that the new administrators of SHADA would be former officers of the National Bank of Haiti, which is constitutionally the only agency for the operations of the Haitian treasury. (A photostat, No. 2- will show you the part SHADA played in the Haitian economy.)

In 1963, a few months before the assassination of John Kennedy, at a time when SHADA was making a tremendous amount of money because of the high price of sisal on the world market, (0.18 per LB.) Francois Duvalier, who could not meet the expenses of the public employees, unconstitutionally turned SHADA over to a private bank, The Banque Commerciale D'Haiti. In return for this gift, which amounted to millions of dollars, the bank was to cover the expenses of a geological survey, and Georges deMohrenschildt was selected to head the survey by Francois Duvalier, whose connection with the bank needs no clarification. According to Haitian law any major transaction between the government and a private firm must be published in the Moniteur, the official newspaper of Haiti. This business arrangement was so scandalous, that it never appeared in the Moniteur.

Georges deMohrenschildt established his office in the building of the Service De Geodesie Et De Cartographie, where he found all the aerial photos of Haiti, taken a few years before by the experts of the geodetic service of the American Government. Certainly he must have found these photos more than useful, in fact they must have defrayed most of the expense involved in such a survey.

It might be of interest for you to ask Mr. deMohrenschildt to present to the court a copy of this survey, and to give the names of his associates, both Haitian and American. Perhaps among these names you will find the name of Clay Shaw, or maybe even the name of the wealthy oilman who posted bail for Hall and William Seymour when they were arrested in Dallas in mid-October.

The Banque Commerciale D'Haiti, with which Georges de Mohrenschildt was associated, was founded on December 19, 1960 (Haitian Moniteur No. 123) and is a conduit for funds destined by Duvalier to illegally buy weapons ~~and~~, and pay for <sup>the services of</sup> his international boogymen. The director of the bank, Clemard Joseph Charles, was arrested two years ago, because Duvalier thought he was plotting with his American partners to overthrow <sup>him</sup>. Mr. Charles made several trips to the U. S. before the assassination of President Kennedy, he is a man well known by the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. for illicit purchases of weapons in the U. S. Closely associated with him in these deals was M. Baboun, then Haitian Consul in Miami, Fla.

It would certainly pay to investigate if, through the International Trade Mart of New Orleans, Mr. Shaw was not in contact with the Banque Commerciale D'Haiti and its director, Mr. Charles, keeping in mind that the sale of the sisal from SHADA was made directly by the bank or by a firm under the name of Hewlett Bay Agriculture and Economic Development Corporation, S.A., a Corporation founded on April 8th, 1963.

~~According to the Warren Commission, at the time of John Kennedy's assassination the de Mohrenschildts had not seen Lee Oswald for a long~~

According to the Warren Commission Report, at the time of John Kennedys assassination the de Mohrenschildts' had not seen Lee Oswald for a long time. It will be of interest to note that before leaving for Haiti in April of 1963, Georges de Mohrenschildt and his wife paid a visit to Lee Oswald, who left Dallas a few days later for New Orleans. According to Mrs. Oswalds testimony he went to New Orleans to look for work, however, all indications point to the fact that New Orleans may well have been the first place chosen for the assassination.

It is well known by the American press, that at the time of de Mohrenschildts arrival in Haiti, the situation between the U. S. and Haiti had reached an impasse. Soon after his arrival, de Mohrenschildt made no secret of the fact that the geological survey was only the first step in an investment of more than \$500,000,000. He claimed that he was working for a group of wealthy oil men, one of them being Murcheson, who at that time had the monopoly of the flour industry in Haiti, and was a registered lobbyist for Duvalier, in the U. S. The outspoken Russian engineer even went so far as to say that the Vice-President of the U. S. was interested in this investment through Mr. Murcheson. A copy of the document outlining the investment plans for the \$500,000,000., and presented ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ to John F. Kennedy by the State Department, circulated among a few Haitian officials. (The details concerning said document could be given to you by Jean Saurel, who was at that time working for Pan American Airlines in Haiti, and who is now the Director of the Haitian Tourist Bureau in New York. The only obstacle being that M. Saurel may claim diplomatic immunity.)

By October of 1963, it became evident to political observers in Haiti that Kennedy was in danger. In all the Voodoo Temples images of President Kennedy were placed under lighted candles with a pin in the middle of his neck. In The Sign, previously referred to, David Finley writes: "Francois Duvalier was once a medical doctor who worked for the benefit of his people. He was once a Catholic. Today he is none of these things. He is rather the man who, it is said, boasts of having willed John Kennedy's death by voodoo magic and thus hexed the U. S. for opposing his rule."

On November 22nd, by 4:30 P.M., there were very few people in the world who did not know that President Kennedy had been assassinated, and his presumed assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, arrested. Yet, at a party in Port-au-Prince at 6:30 that evening, Georges de Mohrenschildt and his wife feigned shock when another guest commented on the assassination. The American <sup>Embassy</sup> in ~~Porte~~ Port-au-Prince cabled Washington immediately, and related the ~~Incident~~ incident.

It is difficult to understand why so little attention was paid to the behavior of Francois Duvalier toward John Kennedy before and after his assassination.....

Why was Duvalier so generous to M. deMohrenschildt?  
Who recommended George de Mohrenschildt to Duvalier?

It is obvious that G. de Mohrenschildt was the best friend of Lee Oswald, in fact he was the only person who knew that Oswald had attempted to kill General Walker. What is more important, he knew that Oswald had often been humiliated by his wifes accusations that he was a poor provider. Now, for Duvalier, Kennedy's death was priceless! This meant the inauguration of L.B.J., a friend of Baker and Murcheson, who were both indebted to Duvalier for the monopoly of the meat and flour industries in Haiti.

The personnel of the American Embassy in Port-au-Prince can testify to the fact that the attitude of the Haitian Government during the hours immediately following the assassination was almost indecent. But on Nov. 23rd, realizing the consequences that such an attitude could present, the government of Francois Duvalier, following all the other nations of the globe, declared an official mourning of eight days to honor the memory of a "great American".

The Cultural Service of the American Embassy decided to publish a eulogy to John Kennedy and invited a few Haitian writers to participate. The eulogy had hardly appeared before the Haitian writers involved were summoned by M. Charlmers, Secretary of State, and threatened by the secret service in his office. They were told that Kennedy was an international lawyer, and that three days before the Bay of Pigs he had publicly announced that the U. S. Government would never intervene in Cuba, that he was an international murderer and had planned the death of Leonidas Trujillo and Ngo Dinh Nhu, and that on May 22nd, 1963 he had ~~sent~~ stationed a battleship just off the island of Haiti ready to take over and murder Duvalier. It was explained to them that such a man did not deserve a eulogy. To corroborate this story, you might call upon M. Marcel Dauphin, who has been living in Queens, N. Y. for two or three years.

As foretold by de Mohrenschildt, Johnson did renew diplomatic relations with the Haitian Government, under the influence of what they refer to in the State Department as "a realistic school"; but this is yet another story which has not ended happily.

To resume this letter, and in order to save you some time I must say:

In 1963, John Kennedy, President of the United States, had two powerful enemies:

- A. Francois Duvalier, dictator of Haiti, whom he planned to overthrow - bloodily, if necessary.
- B. A group of wealthy oilmen who had two grievances against him. First, they felt he was not sufficiently protecting their investments abroad, and Second, he had threatened through a tax reform program to put an end to the privileges of the oil industry in the U. S.

An unscrupulous Haitian banker, Clemard Joseph Charles, who had built up a fortune within a period of five years through his association with Duvalier, was in search of a killer to liquidate John Kennedy. He is introduced to an adventurous, outspoken Russian engineer, by his Texas partners, and it develops that this engineer if promised a piece of the action, may be able to provide him with an assassin. An ideal killer: young, unstable, a pro-Communist who has a great desire to support his nagging wife in the manner to which she would like to become accustomed. Would it have been difficult for de Mohrenschildt to convince Oswald that this was an opportunity for him to stand up and be counted? A Cuban or Russian passport would be procured to mislead the F. B. I. As soon as the crime is perpetrated, a pilot will whisk him away to a country where he will be protected, truly safe, with enough money to live happily ever after. Where? Haiti?

And so, Oswald goes to New Orleans, where Kennedy is planning a visit. How long before his path crosses with Clay Shaws?

But Kennedy cancels his plans to visit New Orleans.

In November John Kennedy announces his forthcoming visit to Texas. Lee Oswald receives instructions to procure the before mentioned passport.

On November 22nd, Kennedy is assassinated, and Oswald is apprehended on his way to the rendezvous with Ferri? An ambitious young police officer is killed during the arrest. Then Oswald is assassinated by Ruby. To silence him? Or, to spare the President's family the ordeal of a trial? I hope that you will find the answers to these questions.

I pray that these pages will help you in the courageous task which you have undertaken.

RAPHAEL  
QUISQUEYA



VIA AIR MAIL

IF STAMPS NOT SUFFICIENT  
VIA REGULAR MAIL

AIR MAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY





VIA AIR MAIL

IF STAMPS NOT SUFFICIENT  
VIA REGULAR MAIL



MA 02081



AIR MAIL

SPECIAL DELIVERY



ATTORNEY GENERAL :

**AIR MAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY**

JAMES GARRISON

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

U.S.A.

151

STATE OF LOUISIANA

CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT

VS.

PARISH OF ORLEANS

CLAY L. SHAW

NO. 198-059, SECTION "C"

ANSWER TO MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE  
AND  
OPPOSITION TO CHANGE OF VENUE

Now into Court comes the State of Louisiana through the undersigned Assistant District Attorneys for the purpose of filing this Answer to Motion for Continuance and Opposition to Change of Venue and does allege and answer as follows:

I.

The defendant, Clay L. Shaw, through his attorneys of record has filed a Motion for Continuance or Change of Venue and made therein numerous conclusory allegations of fact and conclusions of law. The State is not required to categorically answer with a denial or admission each and every allegation or conclusion of fact or law alleged in the said motion. Nor does the refusal of the State to join issue in the conclusions of fact or law relieve the defendant, as mover, of the affirmative burden of proving each and every allegation in his pleading upon which he expects to state a cause of action or ground for continuance or change of venue.

II.

Without admitting the factual allegations in the defendant's pleading, the State answers and alleges that if an atmosphere exists in Orleans Parish which could prevent a fair and impartial trial, then this atmosphere was created by (1) the notority and magnitude of the crime with which the defendant

stands charged, and (2) the natural enthusiasm of members of the press and news media to report to the public each and every item they considered newsworthy however obtained, and (3) the conduct of the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, and his attorneys in the following particulars:

(a) The making of a public statement by Clay L. Shaw soon after his arrest in the presence of his attorneys to the various news media which statement were reported on nationwide telecast and calculated to influence prospective jurors.

(b) The active entertainment and solicitation of the good will and friendship of members of all news media (newspapers, magazines, radio and television) at the home of Edward Wegmann, an attorney for the defendant, at which time the defendant was publicly interviewed and posed for photographs to be disseminated by news media. Not only were the members of the news media hosted in the home of defense counsel, but they were also given favorable and selective background information on the defendant.

(c) That the attorneys for Clay L. Shaw met with and were in consultation with the producers of an NBC nationwide telecast in June, 1967, which was critical of the charges pending against the defendant, Clay L. Shaw. It had been announced in advance by the reporters of NBC-TV and WDSU-TV that this production was an effort to put an end to the prosecution of Clay L. Shaw and the investigation of the conspiracy of assassinate John F. Kennedy. See the attached transcripts of the telecast.

(d) The giving of a personal interview by the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, which was recorded by film and sound and played to a nationwide audience on the aforementioned NBC telecast.

(e) That the attorneys of Clay L. Shaw met and consulted with one Aaron Kohn, the Managing Director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., prior to the previously described nationwide telecast. Aaron Kohn formulated a plan after his consultation with the attorney for Clay L. Shaw and representatives of National Broadcasting Company prior to the production of the NBC telecast to assemble some of the members of the Executive Committee of the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission to watch the NBC telecast and thereafter send a letter to the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana making unsubstantiated accusations against the District Attorney of Orleans Parish in a manner to reflect upon this pending prosecution. The crux of the plan was for Aaron Kohn to release to the news media this letter to the Attorney General in order that it might have widespread local publicity and thereby prejudice local jurors. After formulating such a plan it was indeed put into effect by the said parties, not withstanding the fact that Aaron Kohn has admitted that he has no independent evidence and that the said letter was predicated only upon the baseless allegations of the news media. The real

sinister conduct is reflected by the fact that the decision to write the letter was made prior to the actual viewing of the NBC telecast.

(f) That the attorneys for the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, and even more particularly, Irvin Dymond, after each appearance in the Court have repeatedly met with television reporters outside of the Courtroom and made comments upon their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the course of the proceedings in the Court. These interviews have included statements relative to their client's readiness for trial.

If a prejudicial atmosphere exists in Orleans Parish as alleged by the defendant, he is the author of his own misfortune as outlined above and to that extent he cannot be heard to complain. He and his counsel have embarked upon a deliberate course of conduct which affect potential jurors' ability to view this trial with pristine eyes and he cannot be heard to complain of a situation he created. By analogy he is no different from a suitor in tort who has been found to be guilty of contributory negligence. In fact, if a prejudicial atmosphere exists which precludes potential jurors from giving a fair and impartial trial, then the State of Louisiana should be the complaining party as it has been the victim of a wide-scale attack by nationwide publications and telecasts occurring simultaneously with the course of conduct with defendant and defense counsel set out above. See two attachments.

III.

The six months continuance requested by the defendant is arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable. The State objects to an arbitrary and unreasonable continuance on the unilateral motion of the defendant. Although the State is as anxious as the defendant to preclude any error from occurring in the record which might justify a reversal of the conviction of defendant on appeal, if any continuance is granted, it should be for a reasonable period of time and bearing relationship to the conduct complained of by the defendant. The State alleges that should a continuance be granted, it should be for a period less than six months and reasonable in relation to the allegations in the motion.

IV.

With regard to the Motion for Change of Venue the State repeats its general allegation in Paragraph I and, secondly, alleges that the remedy of Continuance or Change of Venue are mutually exclusive in the premises alleged in the petition. The defendant should now be called upon to elect his remedy. The State alleges that if the defendant were granted a reasonable and unarbitrary continuance, that he would not be entitled to the remedy of change of venue.

WHEREFORE, the State prays that the Court deny the defendant's unreasonable and capricious request for a six month continuance and that if a continuance be granted to the defendant, that it be for a reasonable time.

THE STATE FURTHER PRAYS, that the Motion for Change of Venue be denied as the Motion for Continuance constitutes an election of remedies by the defendant.

Respectfully submitted,

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JAMES L. ALCOCK  
Assistant District Attorney

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RICHARD V. BURNES  
Assistant District Attorney



→ To: Alcock & Barnes  
(Copy for lead files)

Note: The Winnipeg incident has possible special value in support of existence of a conspiracy

June 29, 1967  
Memo from Ross Yockey

Re: Winnipeg, Canada

Re: Winnipeg Incident  
(Informant available if we will pay for.)

79  
2

Tonight I contacted Peter Van Bennekom, night editor of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press, who wrote an article concerning the possible appearance of David Ferrie in Winnipeg on Feb. 13, 1964.

According to the article -- copies of which should be in the possession of Mike Karmazin and Bill Boxley of the D.A.'s office -- an informant claims to have overheard a conversation in Winnipeg International Airport on Feb. 13, 1964, concerning an apparent plot which resulted in the death of President Kennedy.

The informant stated he overheard a man with bushy hair and eyebrows giving details of the assassination to a younger companion. Some details of the conversation, he states, involved whether or not Marina Oswald had sufficient information to do them damage; the disposal of a 1958-model automobile; the large amount of money now at the men's disposal, and a next meeting to be held in a Kansas City, Mo., hotel Mar. 18, 1964.

The informant, whose story was first reported to the FBI, then appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press May 2, 1964, told Van Bennekom that he has been disturbed for some time that although the FBI has had his information for several years, apparently nothing has been done about it.

Several months ago, the informant related, he walked into a hospital room to visit a friend and saw a newspaper lying on his bed. On the front page was a photo of David Ferrie.

"That's the man!" the informant exclaimed, before reading any of the newsprint surrounding the picture, hence having no previous knowledge of any connection between Ferrie and the assassination.

more

According to Van Bennekom, the man is positive in his identification of Ferrie as the 45-50-year-old-man with the bushy hair and eyebrows that he overheard in the airport.

Van Bennekom says he will vouch completely for the informant's reliability. He says the man is a respected businessman in downtown Winnipeg, running his own insurance firm. The man is apparently not a publicity seeker, since his name has never appeared in print, although he does not mind telling his story. Van Bennekom said he could not even give me the man's name, although it is known to both him and his editor.

He contacted the man, Van Bennekom said, and he says he can arrange to leave town if someone can manage to pay his plane fare. He said he will tell the district attorney all he knows.

One other thing was mentioned in the course of the airport ~~Van~~ conversation, the informant now remembers. That was some ~~Van Bennekom's conversation with the informant~~ reference to Mercury, Nevada. This is reportedly some sort of missile or rocket test site. He cannot remember in what context the place was mentioned.

NEVADA TEST ~~SITE~~ SITE  
(AC 702)-986-0111

Van Bennekom was very cooperative and managed to dig up a couple of other things in just a few hours.

For one, He got his sources in Toronto to check out the contents of a letter received by the District Attorney's office from one ~~Harold~~ <sup>Malcolm</sup> Campbell of Sarnia, Ontario. Campbell told the story of a magazine publisher, Norman Similas of Ontario, who was present at and photographed the assassination. In his Canadian magazine, Liberty, Similas published the first of what he said would be two articles

more

about the assassination. At the end of the first article, a reference was made to the follow-up article, which, he said, would include a photograph showing a gunman standing in ~~the~~ a seventh-floor window (not sixth) of the TSED. Unfortunately, Campbell wrote, the magazine folded before the next issue came out.

Van Bennekom's sources said they looked into the matter thoroughly, and everything Campbell says is true. Before the picture issue went to press, they stated, the magazine folded. Now the editor, Similas, is "simply unavailable" in Toronto. Apparently, nobody knows where he is.

On another matter, Van Bennekom succeeding in running down at least one of the Canadian names in Clay Shaw's notebook, Larry Rogers, 43 Warlock Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario.

Rogers, it seems, has moved to the St. James Town Apartments, Toronto. He is apparently a homosexual. He is 25 years old.

Rogers says he first met Clay Shaw shortly before the assassination and became a good friend of his. He described Shaw as fun-loving man who "didn't care much about politics, and, in fact, didn't give much of a damn about the United States."

Rogers said he frequently met Shaw in London, in fact he saw him there sometime last year. He said Shaw loves to throw big parties and he is a sexual pervert, "a masochist."

Rogers said he made a trip to Dallas in March of 1967 to visit some friends. From there he went to New Orleans in April, also to visit friends. He planned to pay Shaw a visit, but friends advised against it, saying Shaw was having problems right now.

Rogers, it seems, is a very good friend of the former manager of Christine Keeler, a fact which could be of some significance.

Rogers was the only Canadian lead that Van Bennekom was able to run out ~~ka~~ tonight.

Keith Allen, whose name appears on page three, has moved from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Seattle, Washington, as Shaw has indicated.

Toward the rear of the notebook is an entry I find interesting. It reads:

June-Sept  
Kootenay Bay  
British Columbia  
Canada

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Oct }  
Nov } Dallas  
Dec }  
Jan }  
Feb } S.F.  
Mar }

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Kootenay, I am told is an area adjacent to Vancouver. Many things there are named Kootenay -- Kootenay Bridge, for instance -- but there is no Kootenay Bay to anyone's knowledge. However, the possibility that whatever was happening in or near Vancouver in June through September, later happened in Dallas October through December and in San Francisco January through March, seems to be very likely. It would have been a great help had Mr. Shaw written down the years in question, but apparently that was not necessary.

-- Ross Yockey

*Noted for Archives*

M E M O R A N D U M

September 1, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: LOUIS IVON, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR

RE: W. ROBERT MORGAN  
700 PIERREMONT ROAD  
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA  
TELEPHONE # UN-1-7602

---

W. Robert Morgan resided with his in-laws at 700 Pierremont Road in Shreveport, Louisiana up until 1967. He resided with his father-in-law Charles M. Gribble. Mr. Gribble is listed as Consultant Engineer. His wife Mrs. Jo Gribble is listed as a Public Relation Consultant for the Red Barn Chemical Co. located in Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. Gribble is the father of Morgan's wife.

W. Robert Morgan also resided at 215 Poet Street in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

W. Robert Morgan is presently residing in New Orleans, Louisiana at 2100 St. Charles Avenue and is employed at the ALOE Company (Medical Supplies) located 1425 Tulane Avenue.

His wife is a medical doctor practicing on the East Coast. Exact location is unknown.

LOUIS IVON  
Chief Investigator

~~MEMORANDUM~~

Memo for file:

Trace as  
Re: The Spanish ~~Travel~~ (with regard to Patsy).

to identify

1. In November, 1962, a few weeks after Patsy and his wife moved into their Elsbeth Street apartment in Dallas, they had a visitor. He was described by M. F. Tobias (X, # 260) as "a tall man, about 6-foot tall and dark complected and a slight mustache" and weighing "about a hundred ninety to two hundred pounds". He arrived in a convertible, a fact which Mr. Tobias corroborates. Mr. Tobias had seen the convertible there on an earlier occasion. ~~(see also)~~. (Note: One of our witnesses states that Chico was in Dallas by late 1962 and that he had acquired a convertible there. Two other witnesses <sup>also</sup> advise that ~~Chico was in Dallas in late 1962 because they received a Christmas card (Chico, postmarked Dallas, in December, 1962.)~~ from him at that time. ~~Patsy's new and unexplained ability to acquire cash appears to date from this time.~~

Conclude

2. From the time of their arrival in New Orleans, according to his wife, "most of (his) conversations were about Cuba" (I, # 22). He was "preparing to go to Cuba" (I, # 22) and "he very much wanted to go to Cuba" (I, # 22). He "wanted to be advertised and known as being in support of Cuba before he went to Cuba" (I, # 24 and 25). "He would collect the newspaper clippings... and he took these clippings with him when he went to Mexico" (I, # 25). "He said that he was going to visit the Soviet Embassy, but more for the purpose of getting to Cuba, to try to get to Cuba" (I, # 46). "If he said in Mexico City that he wanted to visit the Soviet Embassy in Havana, the reason for it was only that he thereby would be able to get to Cuba" (I, # 47). "I only know that his basic desire was to get to Cuba by any means, and that all the rest of it was window dressing for that purpose" (I, # 47).

THE  
"STRONG  
ESCORT"

3. During the summer of 1963, <sup>OSWALD</sup> ~~Patsy~~ came into the office of attorney Dean Andrews from three to five times (XI, ~~E~~ 325 et seq). On each occasion he was accompanied by a Latin who was stocky, fairly short and who had an "athletic build" and a "thick neck". Andrews describes him as having "flat" hair. In Andrews' parlance, this man "could go to 'Fist City' pretty good if he had to". This man spoke little and then only in Spanish. Nevertheless, he <sup>(always entered)</sup> ~~came into~~ the inner office with Patsy and <sup>remained</sup> ~~sat~~ there without comment <sup>until</sup> ~~while~~ Patsy discussed his legal problems with Andrews.

Q: LHO or KT?

(OSWALD (APPARENTLY))

4. During this period in New Orleans, ~~Patsy~~ <sup>OSWALD (APPARENTLY)</sup> appeared at the Habana Bar with a man who spoke Spanish and ordered tequila (XI, p. 341 et seq). He identified himself to Evaristo Rodriguez, the bartender, as a Cuban. Rodriguez describes him as being about 5 feet 8 inches, stocky and wide with very hairy arms. He describes the Latin's hair as receding on the sides. Orest Pina, the owner of the Habana Bar, states (XI, p. 351) that the man with Patsy "looked Spanish, more Cuban than anything else".

THE  
"STRONG  
ESCORT"

6. In the summer of 1963, Chico returned to New Orleans for a visit of as yet undetermined duration (statements of Irion and Lewis). A statement by Miguel Torres, made while en route to our office from the State Penitentiary, indicated that he and his "fall partner", Emilio Santana (who had been brought in from the underground in Cuba in early 1963) had dinner with Chico in a French Quarter apartment, during which his enlistment in the revolutionary movement was sought. This apartment was in the 1300 block of Dauphine, which is the residence locale of the man whom we have come to conclude is "Clay Bertrand". "Clay Bertrand", it will be recalled, contacted attorney Dean Andrews during this period about helping Patsy with his legal problems and subsequently, after the assassination, called Andrews about representing Patsy. It appears very possible that the apartment where Chico stayed during this return visit to New Orleans was either Clay Bertrand's apartment or one in the same building. (Note: The details as to Torres' and Santana's dinner on the 1300 block of Dauphine with Chico are not confirmed. Torres, in fact, later sought to claim that this was not Chico, but there is sound reason to believe he was lying at this point and he is being kept down here for a lie detector test. The surmised relationship between Chico and "Clay Bertrand" is also unconfirmed at this writing.)

JIM GARRISON

JG:lcs



MEMORANDUM

October 27, 1967

L.A. Oswald

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: BILL BOXLEY, Investigator

RE: INTERVIEW WITH HARVEY L. WADE  
406 So. Howell  
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412  
Telephone: 624-3228

On Wednesday, 25 October, 1967, HARVEY LAWILL WADE, a building inspector for the County of Hamilton, Tennessee, Chattanooga was interviewed at 11:30 A.M. in his office at the Courthouse regarding his statement contained in Warren Commission Exhibit # 2370 and in Warren Commission Exhibit # 2432. WADE confirmed that the descriptions of two men he saw with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Carousal Club, Dallas, on the night of November 10, 1963, were accurately recorded in Commission Exhibit CE <sup>2370</sup> by the FBI Agent taking statement. He disappointedly commented however that it could not have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD with whom he saw the men because "Of course OSWALD was not there".

WADE responded exuberantly however when informed that OSWALD undoubtedly had a double in Dallas as well as other places with him, and seemed relieved that he had not made the mistaken identification of OSWALD which the FBI questioner had indicated he must have made. WADE located the position at the bar where OSWALD and his companions were sitting and his own relative position to that in a photograph shown him of the interior of the Carousal Club. His distance from the three men appears to have been less than twenty feet. He describes # 1 man who resembled OSWALD very much in appearance as being 5'8", 140 pounds, with long black hair and adds to his description in CE 2370 the information that he wore the hair parted on the left side and had an immature or baby expression around his mouth and chin. He estimated his age to have been in his early 20's. The # 2 man, described as 5'10" tall, stocky build, oval faced, of Mexican or Spanish extraction with a one inch scar on his left eyebrow, also had a noticeably pox-marked face. He states that our photograph of LAWRENCE HOWARD represents a man several years too old in appearance and too stern of expression. He remembers the # 2 man being in his early 30's and of more clean-cut pleasant facial expression.

MR. WADE looked at all photographs in our display kit and was unable to identify even partially any as being the unidentified men although he did comment that our 1963 New Orleans Police Department photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was identical to the man he had previously identified as OSWALD.

MR. WADE will be happy to cooperate in any way with this office including identifying photographs submitted him by mail. His address is 406 So. Howell, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37412, telephone: 624-3228.

BILL BOXLEY

M E M O R A N D U M

April 13, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

RE: INTERVIEW WITH MIGUEL CRUZ ON MARCH 19, 1967  
IN BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

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I traveled to Baton Rouge, Louisiana to talk to MIGUEL CRUZ who informed me that he was present when CARLOS BRINGUIER and OSWALD had the fight on Canal Street in front of the Maison Blanche Building. MIGUEL's address in Baton Rouge, is 505 East Stadium Street on the L.S.U. Campus, telephone #388-2097. His New Orleans address is 2526 Mazant Street, telephone 943-0082.

MIGUEL CRUZ is from Camaguay, Cuba and he came to this country December 5, 1962. He says that he does not know CARLOS QUIROGA, ALBERTO FOWLER or RICARDO DAVIS. He said that he had done some work for ALPHA 66, whose leader is ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYA (who was subsequently captured by Castro and may be a prisoner in Cuba at the present time). CRUZ said that the first time he saw OSWALD was when OSWALD and BRINGUIER had the fight on Canal Street; that he was in BRINGUIER's store when he was informed by CELSO HERNANDEZ that OSWALD was distributing leaflets in front of the Maison Blanche Building. CRUZ said that 2 days before this, OSWALD had come into BRINGUIER's store and offered to help him train Cubans for the invasion of Cuba. OSWALD showed BRINGUIER a Marine Training Manual that he had, and OSWALD told BRINGUIER that this manual told how to train people for warfare. CRUZ said that he and BRINGUIER and HERNANDEZ left the store and immediately went to Canal Street where BRINGUIER and OSWALD exchanged a few words and had the fight. CRUZ said that he was arrested along with OSWALD and BRINGUIER and sat right next to OSWALD in the police car on the way to the district. He said that OSWALD never said a word either in the police car or in the district. The next time CRUZ saw OSWALD was when they had to go to court. He believes the following day. CRUZ said at this time OSWALD did not say anything to anybody, and went and sat down in the colored section of the courtroom with some colored prisoners.

CRUZ said that he had never seen OSWALD with any strong looking Latin-American type individuals, but he could remember a strong looking Latin-American type person around 25 or 30 years old who was a little taller than OSWALD and who weighed close to 200 pounds, standing in front of the Maison Blanche Building with a camera and taking pictures of OSWALD and other people when OSWALD was distributing leaflets there. He asked a few people where they were from and seemed interested in what was going on. He was dressed in a suit and tie and wore dark glasses.

CRUZ said that he did not know ANDREW BLACKMON, and could not identify any of the people in the picture of OSWALD distributing leaflets in front of the Trade Mart. I showed him a picture and he identified BRINGUIER, CLAUDIO CRUZ and himself as being in the picture. He did not know DAVE FERRIE.

CRUZ said that he knows EMILIO SANTANA and he can remember that SANTANA was driving a big, almost new car; that SANTANA told him that he was making money working for the CIA taking people out of Cuba. CRUZ said that SANTANA came to his house one time and wanted him (CRUZ) to give him a letter and some papers which would signify that he (SANTANA) was a member of ALPHA 66. SANTANA said that this would help him collect some money for the group. CRUZ said that after SANTANA got the letter and some papers he never returned to his house. CRUZ said that (SANTANA used to hang around the Florida Avenue Project by the B & C Supermarket where there used to be a lot of Cubans. CRUZ said that most of these Cubans have moved to the St. Thomas Project.

CRUZ stated that he knows ARCACHA by name only; that he doesn't know GLORIA FORD, DAVE FERRIE, CLAY SHAW, CLAY BERTRAND, DR. GUITART, or anything about the Cuban training camp across the lake

CRUZ said that some of the members of ALPHA 66 are:

LOUIS BRETOS:

Who was the head of ALPHA 66 and is now in Miami.

LURDES BRETOS:

Sister of LOUIS BRETOS

EDUARDO DOMINGUEZ:

Now in Los Angeles, California.

ANGEL DEL HIERRO:

Who lived in the Parkchester Apartments in 1962.

DOMINGO EL QUEZABAL:

Who lived on West End Boulevard.

ARBEZU:

Head of the Cuban Union (now located on University Street, 1/2 block from Canal Street)

DR. de la CRUZ:

Who is a Loyola or Tulane professor.

SATO:

Who is now going to L.S.U. in Baton Rouge.

CARLOS WHISHMARCH:

Who went to train in a camp somewhere with MENOYO (a lieutenant in Fidel Castro's army).

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

M E M O R A N D U M

March 6, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON

FROM: L. LOISEL

RE: INFORMATION FROM MAY HILL REGARDING WEISS AND BERNADOS  
AS HAVING SENT L. H. OSWALD TO HIM FOR EMPLOYMENT

---

Lynn Loisel reports interviewing one WARREN BERNADOS, WM, residing at 1912 General Pershing Street on Saturday, March 4, 1967, at 6:30 P. M. at BERNADOS' residence.

Loisel asked Mr. BERNADOS if he could recall back in 1963 when L. H. OSWALD came into his shop and applied for a job and where OSWALD had been sent by BERNADOS or WEISS after they told him that they had no employment at that time.

Mr. BERNADOS told Loisel that he remembered of hearing his ex-business associate, JULIUS WEISS, talk of this incident. BERNADOS further stated that he and WEISS had dissolved their partnership shortly before this, because of financial difficulties and he was not present when OSWALD came by the art shop which was and is still located at 621 Chartres.

BERNADOS stated that WEISS had told him OSWALD applied for a job in his dark room and after he was told that WEISS didn't need any help at the time, OSWALD asked where else he could try to obtain a job. WEISS told him that he could try JACK BEECH'S, MAY HILL, or other shops in the area. Loisel then asked BERNADOS if it was possible that someone had sent OSWALD to WEISS and BERNADOS said he didn't think that anyone had sent OSWALD. BERNADOS said that this was a daily occurrence for people to stop in looking for work, and for WEISS or BERNADOS to tell them other places that they could go in search of work.

Loisel then asked BERNADOS if he knew CLAY SHAW and BERNADOS said only slightly. Loisel then asked BERNADOS if it was possible that CLAY SHAW had sent OSWALD to WEISS'S, and BERNADOS said that he felt sure that he hadn't. Loisel asked BERNADOS if he knew where WEISS was living and BERNADOS gave Loisel WEISS'S address which was 2222 North Broad Street. Loisel then departed, time being 6:50 P. M.

Loisel then drove to 2222 North Broad Street and arrived there at 7:15 P. M. Loisel told Mr. WEISS that he had just interviewed Mr. BERNADOS and BERNADOS told him that he should speak with WEISS in regard to L. H. OSWALD seeking employment with him, WEISS.

WEISS told Loisel that he remembers the incident pretty well because the FBI had spoken with him about this before. Weiss told Loisel that he had no openings at the time for Oswald who had applied for a job as a dark room helper. WEISS said that he sent OSWALD to several places to look for a job, and that one of these places was JACK BEECH'S. He said that BEECH was a good friend of his and that's why he can remember sending OSWALD to BEECH'S. He said that OSWALD had filled out an application for a job at someplace, WEISS doesn't remember that place, and said that OSWALD had put WEISS down as a reference and that OSWALD said that he had worked for WEISS for three years.

Loisel asked WEISS if he knew CLAY SHAW and if it was possible that CLAY SHAW had sent OSWALD to him (WEISS) for a job. WEISS told Loisel that he knows SHAW pretty good, as a owner, customer, relationship, also that SHAW had attended a book review party in WEISS'S shop (WEISS had taken pictures for the author of the book and when the book was published, WEISS gave a little party for the author). WEISS further stated that CLAY SHAW passes his shop occasionally and will wave as he walks by. WEISS again stated that he was sure that SHAW hadn't sent OSWALD to his (WEISS'S shop).

Loisel would further report that both WEISS and BERNADOS were quiet, soft spoken men, a little on the odd side, but seemed to be telling the truth.

*File*

M E M O R A N D U M

September 13, 1967

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator

FROM: CLIENCY NAVARRE, Investigator

SUBJECT: ATTEMPT TO LOCATE BIRTH RECORDS OF CLAY LAVERGNE SHAW

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Officer Navarre on September 12, 1967, contacted The Health Unit at Kentwood, Louisiana by long distance telephone at # 1-229-5981 and requested a birth record check on CLAY LAVERGNE SHAW. This officer was advised that their record only revert back to 1929.

Officer Navarre then contacted the Health Unit at Amite, Louisiana, by long distance telephone at # 1-248-8151 and requested the same as above. After a thorough check the above officer was advised that no record was located on CLAY SHAW or CLAY BERTRAND.

Officer Navarre then went in person to the State Office Building located 508 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and spoke with Mr. Anthony Ciaccio, Director, Division of Public Health Statistics Louisiana State Board of Health. Mr. Ciaccio advised that his personnel had already made a thorough search and concluded that there is no birth record for one CLAY L. SHAW or CLAY BERTRAND in the State of Louisiana. The surname of SHAW does not appear anywhere in the files corresponding with his mother, ALICE HERRINGTON or father, GLARIS L. SHAW, during the years between 1900 and 1920. These checks were made on variations of the entire name and different spellings for colored and white.

Officer Navarre and Mr. Ciaccio again checked the records and this time included the Delayed Registrations with negative results.

A delayed registration is one that is recorded later in one's lifetime to obtain a birth certificate when at birth the parents failed to do so.

Mr. Ciaccio and his personnel, with their vast knowledge of birth records, concluded that if MR. SHAW has a recorded birth record, it is under another name or from another state, also Mr. Ciaccio indicated that it is possible that one's birth could go unrecorded through their entire lifetime.

Mr. Ciaccio also informed that the recording of births in the 1900's through 1930 was very poor especially in outlying country parishes.

Officer Navarre then contacted the Mississippi State Health Department on Vital Statistics by long distance telephone at # 1-601-366-6461 and spoke to the Director, Mrs. Margaret Rice. Mrs. Rice made a thorough search of her files, especially Osyka, Mississippi, which is the closest town to Kentwood, Louisiana, and could not find a birth record on variations of CLAY SHAW or his parents.

As of this date, no birth record can be located.





of your defendant, handcuffed, from the Office of the District Attorney to the Police Central Lock-up in a circus-like atmosphere; furnished to the local press a detailed list of all of the property seized by his office from the home of your defendant, some articles of which were not even remotely relevant to the charge against your defendant, but on the other hand, were of such a nature as to prejudice your defendant in the minds of the public and prospective jurors; that the said District Attorney permitted LIFE MAGAZINE, a nationally circulated publication, to photograph said items of alleged evidence.

IV

That commencing with the date of your defendant's arrest, the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans began a deliberate and calculated publicity barrage against your defendant on a local, nationwide and worldwide basis, which has resulted in almost daily newspaper, television and radio releases of such a nature as to render it impossible for your defendant to receive a fair trial at this time or in the very near future.

V

That the said District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans and/or his cooperators have particularly, but not exclusively, committed the following acts which were designed to, and as a matter of fact have, seriously prejudiced the right of your defendant to a fair trial and implanted in the minds of the public and prospective jurors the theories of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans with respect to his contention of guilt on the part of your defendant:

- a. That he had and still has as his frequent companion an individual who writes under the name of Mark Lane and who is the author of a pulp book entitled, "Rush to Judgment," and the said Jim Garrison on at least one occasion has

permitted or acquiesced to newspaper ads wherein he endorsed the said book, all as will appear by photostat of said advertisement attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

b. That the said Mark Lane who, defendant is informed, either is or was a practicing lawyer, has made numerous television, radio and newspaper releases expounding his theories on the assassination of the Late President Kennedy and commenting favorably upon the validity of the case of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans as against your defendant, CLAY L. SHAW;

c. That among the public appearances made by the said Mark Lane was a speech to the Junior Bar Section of the Louisiana Bar Association in Biloxi, Mississippi, again expounding his said theories, which said speech was given wide news coverage by the local media. While the expounding of the theories of the said Mark Lane may not have entailed a direct comment on the guilt or innocence of your defendant, such theories, if accepted, do have a direct bearing upon your defendant's guilt or innocence.

d. That at approximately the same time that a preliminary hearing was held in connection with the present charge against your defendant, the said Mark Lane arranged for the world premiere of the motion picture version of the said pulp book, "Rush to Judgment," which said book and motion picture were of a highly inflammatory nature, sharply, caustically and sarcastically critical of the findings of the Warren Commission, which said findings negate the guilt of your defendant; that said world premiere was held in New Orleans and viewed by a large percentage of the adult audience.

e. From the date of Shaw's arrest on March 1, 1967, through the date of the filing of this Motion, the news media, including newspapers, radio, television, national weeklys and monthlys have sought and readily obtained detailed and lengthy interviews of the District Attorney Jim Garrison with reference to his alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy which alleged plot, by his statements, includes Clay L. Shaw, and these utterances or interviews have been widely publicized and broadcast by the news media. As an example of such an interview, defendant attaches hereto a photostatic copy of a twelve-hour interview contained in the October issue of PLAYBOY MAGAZINE, a national monthly, with wide circulation among the male populace of the City of New Orleans, which magazine is presently being sold and distributed at almost every newstand in the City of New Orleans;

f. Defendant further shows that in furtherance of said interview, the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans did during the week of September 18 go to New York City where he gave lengthy interviews to one or more members of the news media in support of the stand taken by him in the Playboy article, and for the specific purpose of further publicizing his alleged case in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy;

g. That the local press, particularly the NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM and the TIMES PICAYUNE, have almost daily commented in one form or another upon the case pending against CLAY L. SHAW, your defendant herein, all as will be shown by photostats of news articles, which are attached hereto and selected at random as to date and publication.

e. From the date of Shaw's arrest on March 1, 1967, through the date of the filing of this Motion, the news media, including newspapers, radio, television, national weeklys and monthlys have sought and readily obtained detailed and lengthy interviews of the District Attorney Jim Garrison with reference to his alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy which alleged plot, by his statements, includes Clay L. Shaw, and these utterances or interviews have been widely publicized and broadcast by the news media. As an example of such an interview, defendant attaches hereto a photostatic copy of a twelve-hour interview contained in the October issue of PLAYBOY MAGAZINE, a national monthly, with wide circulation among the male populace of the City of New Orleans, which magazine is presently being sold and distributed at almost every newsstand in the City of New Orleans;

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g. That the local press, particularly the NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM and the TIMES PICAYUNE, have almost daily commented in one form or another upon the case pending against CLAY L. SHAW, your defendant herein, all as will be shown by photostats of news articles, which are attached hereto and selected at random as to date and publication.

h. That the local television stations; namely, WDSU WWL and WVUE, have on a regular basis recapped the claims of the District Attorney with relation to CLAY L. SHAW and the alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy, during their prime hours of news casting, and this activity continues through the date of the filing of this Motion;

i. That one or more of the witnesses who testified against your defendant in the Preliminary Hearing held in this matter, and presumably will testify in the trial of this case, have appeared before public luncheon clubs and other gatherings and publicly commented upon their future and past testimony, as well as the substance of what other alleged witnesses will testify to on the trial of this cause, and that these utterances have been given wide and extensive coverage by the news media;

j. On information and belief your defendant, CLAY L. SHAW, believes and therefore avers that the District Attorney and members of his staff have closely collaborated with members of the news media during the course of their investigation, divulging to them certain information and facts related to the hearing, all of which have resulted in more than usual, extensive coverage of the case pending against your defendant, CLAY L. SHAW;

k. That the vast majority of newspaper coverage has been front-page coverage in New Orleans;

l. That the newspaper and television publicity accorded defendant prior to and subsequent to the Indictment herein

has been such as to prejudice the readers of same against the defendant;

m. The attempt to try alleged charges against defendant by press releases has caused prejudice against the defendant in the City of New Orleans and will embarrass the selection of a fair and impartial jury.

*Continued*

Your defendant alleges that the trial of this cause should be continued until a date more than six months hence, or until such time as the atmosphere is such as to permit the selection of a fair and impartial jury.

In the event, but only in the event, this Court should find that the defendant is not entitled to the relief hereinabove requested; then, and in that event, defendant reiterating each and every allegation hereinabove stated, as though copied herein in extenso, moves to change the venue of the trial of this proceeding on the ground that, due to great and widespread publicity given through news media of all kinds, to the arrest of defendant, to the preliminary hearing, to the Indictment against him, and to the alleged evidence against him, there exists a prejudice in the public mind of such a nature that a fair and impartial trial cannot be obtained in this parish or in those parishes immediately adjoining this parish; and that, therefore, a change of venue should be granted to a parish in which said prejudice does not exist and sufficiently far-removed from the Parish of Orleans so as to avoid the possibility of said prejudice existing. This motion is made in order to obtain a fair and impartial trial and not for the purpose of delay.

WHEREFORE, defendant prays that the trial of this cause be continued to a date no less than six months hence, or until the impact of the aforesaid publicity has subsided to a degree which will make possible a fair and impartial trial for your defendant.

In the alternative, and in the event that this Honorable Court should overrule the foregoing Motion for a Continuance, your defendant prays that a change of venue be granted to a parish within the State of Louisiana in which prejudice against your defendant does not exist and sufficiently far-removed from the Parish of Orleans so as to avoid the possibility of said prejudice existing.

---

EDWARD F. WEGMANN, Attorney for  
Defendant

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WILLIAM J. WEGMANN, Attorney for  
Defendant

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F. IRVIN DYMOND, Attorney for  
Defendant

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF ORLEANS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared:

EDWARD F. WEGMANN

who, after having been duly sworn did depose and say:

That he is one of the attorneys for the Defendant, CLAY L. SHAW, in the above and foregoing Motion for a Continuance; that he has read same and that all of the allegations therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

---

EDWARD F. WEGMANN

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED  
BEFORE ME THIS 26TH DAY  
OF SEPTEMBER, 1967.

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NOTARY PUBLIC



ORDER

Considering the foregoing Motion:

IT IS ORDERED that the State of Louisiana show cause on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1967, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock a.m., why  
the relief prayed for in the above and foregoing Motion should not be granted.

New Orleans, Louisiana, this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1967.

\_\_\_\_\_  
JUDGE

SECRET SERVICE REPORT. CD 87 part 1. (SS Control No. 61.)

Recd. 11-24-63 By Dale Wunderlich

(short irrelevant paragraph re. Ruth Paine.)

Recd. same time from John Rice SAIC New Orleans, La.

In December of 1962 or Jan 1963 Elmo Beopple (New Orleans Police Dept. Private.) sold tires to a man who called himself A.J. Hidell and also said he owned an electrical contracting shop called A.J. Electrical. The tires were bought for a 56 or 57 Ford sta. wag. light in color. Tires were charged to electrical company and a bad address was given. Address was checked out and no one had heard of Hidell. When the tires were purchased Hidell signed a charge receipt. The receipt with the signature is being mailed <sup>was</sup> to this office from the Lee Tire Center Inc., Birmingham, Ala. (2901 3rd Ave. S) Beopple later saw the man representing himself as Hidell on T.V. handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature, only this time he was referred to as Lee Harvey Oswald. Beopple stated that he was sure that Hidell and ~~Osw~~ Oswald were the same person.

The information re. Hidell was checked out and it ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> unfounded. The correct spelling was Hydell. (!)

(The important thing here is to find out at exactly what time Oswald's alias was publicised on television. If it was after the 24th Nov. then Beopple could not have invented this.)

J. Phillip Stein (known as Jerry) received a phone call from a man identifying himself as Jack. Stein shares an apartment with Donald Mitchell, 1501 Gen Taylor St. New Orleans. Jack asked for Herman Coleman, a former roommate of Stein's. Coleman has since married and no longer lives with Stein. Jack said he wanted to contact Coleman, who is supposed to be an asst. District attorney for Orleans Parish., because he was writing a book about a person called Farry, and that Farry was a hypnotist or something of that nature. Farry is believed to be the person Oswald how to use a rifle with a scope on it. Farry has a large collection of rifles of his own. He further indicated that Farry had been in Dallas approximately two weeks ago. Also that after the classes in the use of a rifle took place in New Orleans and Oswald left, Farry kept in touch with Oswald by mail.

<sup>Brock</sup> Following information from SA Bennett, PRS: Bennett stated that he and SAIC Rice of New Orleans had talked with SAIC Rice of New Orleans and that the name Farry had been checked out and it was unfounded. The correct spelling was Ferrie.

(The above information explains how the Secret Service knew about Ferrie on the 24th, before he was arrested.)

M E M O R A N D U M

January 31, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
FROM: FRANK MELOCHE, INVESTIGATOR  
RE: LEE H. OSWALD

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On January 31, 1967, at approximately 12:30 P.M., I checked with all of the arrest books from the First District Police Station. On August 9, 1963, under H-4843-63, the following arrests were recorded in book NO. A-657:

LEE H. OSWALD, W/M 23 - 5'9" tall - 140 lbs.  
Date of Birth - October 18, 1939  
Nationality - Cuban  
Occupation - None  
Marital Stat. - Married

This subject was paroled by Albert Heckman. This subject was booked with 828 M.C.S. 42-22, disturbing the peace by creating a scene. The subject was arrested from the 700 Block of Canal Street on August 9, 1963 at 4:15 P.M. The subject appeared in Second Municipal Court on August 12, 1963 and was found guilty. He was fined \$10 or ten days. Also arrested with LEE H. OSWALD were the following:

CARLOS JOSE BRINGIUER, 501 Adele Street, Apt. "F"

CELSO M. HERNANDEZ, 501 Adele Street, Apt. "F"

MIGUEL CRUZ, 2526 Mazant Street

All three subjects posted a \$25 cash appearance bond at 7:30 P.M. on August 9, 1963.

All charges were dismissed in Second Municipal Court of the above three subjects.

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DETECTIVE FRANK MELOCHE

M E M O R A N D U M

January 17, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON  
FROM: FRANK MELOCHE  
RE: INTERVIEW OF EMPLOYEES OF JONES PRINTING COMPANY

*Lee Oswald*

On this date at approximately 12 Noon I arrived at Jones Printing Company, 442 Girard. On arrival I spoke with Mrs. Myra Silvers, WF, residing at 740 Helois Street, Metairie, Louisiana, an employee of the company for twenty years who informed me that Mr. Douglas Jones, owner of Jones Printing Company was not in and would not be back for several days.


I identified myself to Mrs. Silvers, told her my business and talked to her in reference to Lee Harvey Oswald and the leaflets printed by Jones Printing Company back in 1963. Mrs. Silvers informed me that on May 29, 1963, a gentleman, WM, who identified himself as Mr. Osborne had entered the establishment and at first talked with her in reference to printing 1,000 leaflets labeled Cuba Fair Play Committee. She said at this time she was in doubt about the type of leaflet and called on Mr. Arthur Nuessly, WM, 63 years old, residing at 317 Warrington Drive, New Orleans, an employee of Jones Printing Company for 49 years. She spoke to him in reference to this leaflet, whether or not to print it since it was involving politics. Mr. Nuessly said he could see nothing harmful in it and to go ahead and print it.

On June 4, 1963, Mr. Osborne (or Oswald) returned to the establishment, picked up the leaflets, paid Mrs. Silvers in the amount of \$9.60 and left. I spoke to Mrs. Silvers and asked had this man Osborne (or Oswald) been in the establishment before. She replied that he hadn't and she hasn't seen him since the day he picked the leaflets up. I also asked her if he was alone when placing the order and picking it up and she replied that he was completely alone both times. I asked Mrs. Silver who had referred Jones Printing Company to Osborne (or Oswald) and she stated as far as her knowledge, no one; however, he worked for the William Riley Coffee Company which was

just across the street and that they did all the printing for Riley Coffee Company.

I spoke with Mr. Nuessly who stated he printed the leaflets but had no contact with this man Osborne (or Oswald), had not talked to him, in fact, didn't even know what he looked like. I asked both Mrs. Silvers and Mr. Nuessly if these names were familiar to them: Sergio Achaca Smith, Dave Ferrie, Carlos Correga. Both stated none of the names were familiar to them. Then I asked them if they had done much business or had been doing business with any Latin American or Spanish people and was informed by Mrs. Silvers that they had very little walk-in business, most was contract or long established accounts.

Mrs. Silvers further informed me that have no records whatsoever or even a copy of the leaflet. The FBI came in several times and had asked if they could take the information, that they would return it. She agreed to let them take it but to this day nothing has been returned. Mrs. Silvers and Mr. Nuessly both stated that FBI Agents have been in several times and they told them the same thing they just told me.

  
FRANK MELOCHE

2 NO 89-69:jas *Page 180 has been withdrawn by the FBI*

and verified that Mrs. COOPER had discussed this matter with them prior to reporting same. TURNLEY stated that Mrs. COOPER recalled that when filling out the card she wrote the words "LEE" and "OSWALD" so close together that she had to write the word "HARVEY" on an angle between them.

TURNLEY stated that he determined Mrs. COOPER worked 7:30 AM to 11:30 AM and 3:30 PM to 7:00 PM on a split shift and was off duty on November 11, 1963. She worked part of a day on November 12 and 13, 1963. She worked her regular shift on November 14 and 15, 1963. She was then off for three days and again worked her regular shift on November 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1963. Mr. TURNLEY stated that the only available toll tickets at Covington were those for November 21 and 22, 1963, which were visibly checked, and no such ticket was located. He stated that tickets for dates previous to November 21, 1963, had been forwarded to the Accounting Department and were mixed in with all of the other toll tickets, including direct-distance dialing tickets for the entire New Orleans area. He stated the Covington Office of Southern Bell handles calls from Covington, Slidell, Mandeville, Madisonville, Pearl River, and LeCombe, Louisiana. He said Mrs. COOPER believes the call originated at Slidell, Louisiana.

Mr. TURNLEY stated that he is attempting to arrange for an IBM run on all toll tickets in New Orleans, which he estimated to be approximately 70,000. He stated that the check would consist of three separate runs of these tickets and would necessitate the entire Accounting Section being shut down.





Commission No. 1033

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Houston, Texas

May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

On May 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that one Martin (Marty) Abelow was formerly employed at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Houston, Texas. He stated Abelow was originally employed by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation but was on special assignment at NASA. He has since returned to regular employment at Lockheed and is stationed with that company in Sunnyville, California.

Source stated that while Abelow was employed in Houston he made a trip to New Orleans and to the best of source's recollection this was about the same time that Oswald was in New Orleans distributing Fair Play for Cuba literature. Source stated that Abelow brought back several items of this type from New Orleans and exhibited them to individuals around NASA. He stated on one occasion he heard Abelow state that he should probably furnish these items to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Source also advised that Abelow made a trip to Mexico City at a time he felt was approximately the same time Oswald was in Mexico City. He stated he did not recall the exact dates but based this assumption on his recollection of newspaper items regarding Oswald's trip to Mexico. Source stated he also recalls that Abelow made frequent weekend trips to Dallas, Texas, where he claimed he had an uncle residing. Source stated that although he has no indication that Abelow was acquainted with Oswald, he thought that the possibility did exist and for that reason he was furnishing this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its information.

*Commission Document 1033, unpublished, consists of  
only this one page.*



M E M O R A N D U M

January 17, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON  
FROM: FRANK MELOCHE  
RE: INTERVIEW OF EMPLOYEES OF JONES PRINTING COMPANY

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FRANK MELOCHE

FBI REPORT. CD 75 page 301.

(This page is one of the 40 classified pages on Ferrie previously listed. It comes from a file on Ferrie which they have in the Archives, and which the Archivist is letting me see bits of. He has to check through each page to see if it is classified. Presumably he slipped up by letting me see this page.)

11/25/63

HERMAN KOHLMAN, Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, advised that he is familiar with David FERRIE from his past experience as a news reporter. KOHLMAN said he prepared a feature story on FERRIE'S activities several years ago. He advised that he heard that FERRIE was mentioned in connection with being associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he talked to JACK MARTIN, a private investigator who "refreshed his memory" about Ferrie. Based upon these facts, the District Attorney's office instituted an investigation involving FERRIE. He advised that FERRIE was interviewed by members of the District Attorney's staff and denied knowing LEE HARVEY OSWALD or having any information about OSWALD's being in the Civilian Air Patrol.

KOHLMAN stated that the District Attorney's office had received information from the Intelligence unit of the New Orleans ~~Wick~~ Police Department who had previously conducted inquiries regarding FERRIE's connection, or Cuban activities. An unknown police officer had told the intelligence Division of the New Orleans Police Department that he was in the Civil Air Patrol with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that FERRIE knew OSWALD.

KOHLMAN advised that because FERRIE must have known OSWALD and because it appeared he had lied when he denied knowing OSWALD, FERRIE was arrested.

ON: 11/25/63 At: New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
By: SA Regis L. Kennedy Date dictated: 11/25/63

*O'Sullivan*

Tom phoned me a while back about Oswald's income tax. Here is something on it. I photocopied the two pages together because I am running out of the special paper the machine requires. The Xerox copy supplied me is, customarily, too light. I have darkened it in copying to make it easier to read. The filing code at the top indicates this comes from the Oswald file, the special one on his "Pre-Russian Period", as the Commission broke his life apart, his "finances" and under it, is his income tax. I checked on this for Tom again within the past week. Still classified.

→ TO → BETHELY  
Jol

OS PRE 5-1

January 17, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Our letter of January 6, 1964, enclosed photostats of income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1956, 1958, and 1962.

The Internal Revenue Service has located the 1959 income tax return of Lee Harvey Oswald. Two photostats of this return are enclosed for the use of the Commission. You will note that the 1959 income tax return of Lee Harvey Oswald was filed by his mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald.

The enclosed material was obtained through the arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service in the event it is desired to purchase this material in the future.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure 2

- Dallas (Enclosure).

SAC, DALLAS, SEE NOTE PAGE 4

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ReBuairtel 1/6/64 enclosing income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1956, 1958, and 1962.

Enclosed is a Photostat of the 1959 income tax return of Oswald filed by his mother. This return should be reviewed for lead purposes only and the contents thereof should not be included in any investigative report.

For: lead files

M E M O R A N D U M

September 20, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: JAMES L. ALCOCK, Assistant District Attorney  
RE: RICHMOND TANKERSLEY  
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Officer Fenner Sedgebeer and I interviewed RICHMOND TANKERSLEY at the Lafayette Station of the United States Post Office. The interview took place at about 11:30 A.M. on September 8, 1967. Mr. TANKERSLEY, an employee of the post office, was shown a blown-up copy of the H. D. Holmes Exhibit 3A found on page 176, volume 20 of the Warren Commission Report. This exhibit depicts a filled-in post office form No. 3546. TANKERSLEY explained he filled the form in on October 11, 1963 and mailed it to Dallas, Texas to inform the postal authorities there that LEE H. OSWALD had closed his New Orleans Post Office box (See C.E. 2476, P. 670, vol. 25). The reason for this action was that the New Orleans Post Office was still receiving mail for OSWALD addressed to his Dallas post office box number 2915. Mr. TANKERSLEY did not hesitate at all in identifying his handwriting on form 3546. Further, he said he received the change of address order filled out by OSWALD in September, 1963. He also recalled seeing OSWALD once or twice getting mail from his New Orleans Post Office box during the Summer of 1963. Mr. TANKERSLEY filled out a form 3546 using information supplied by me. This was requested of him for purposes of handwriting comparison with the Holmes exhibit.

*Note: This statement of Tankersley appears to be completely contradictory to the w/c testimony of Postal Inspector Holmes. Furthermore, Tankersley's handwriting appears to me to be quite different - in its general character - from that of Holmes Exhibit 3A.*  
*[Signature]*